













# The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR  
THURSDAY, FEB. 27, 1896.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The Atlanta Constitution says it is "Ducks, Debts and Democrats." The ducks, too, are as dead as the Democrats.

About the only feature of the Cleveland administration which is a notably growing in the estimation of the country, is the national debt. —New York Press.

The Soo News has interviewed a column of prominent republicans on their presidential preferences and about 50 to 1 favor ex-governor McKinley, of Ohio.

The people of this country may be compelled to wait until next year before they can obtain the tariff legislation which they desire, but there is consolation in the thought that they are sure to get it.

Two questions: Who among the many candidates will get the nomination at St. Louis? Where among all the politicians can a man be found who will accept the nomination at Chicago? —Inter Ocean.

No opponent assails the public or private record of Senator Allison. He is the first choice of many, and the second choice of a great multitude, and four months yet to think about it. —Inter Ocean.

As a matter of fact, John M. Waller is being sacrificed simply because he is a negro, and because he was appointed as a republican, by President Harrison, Consul to Madagascar. —Cleveland Leader.

In the last year of the operation of the McKinley tariff, the exports of farm were worth \$828,318,773; in the first year of the Wilson tariff they were \$546,714,375. Here is a shrinkage of nearly \$282,000,000 in farm exports during one year.

All attempts to colonize American negroes in other countries have turned out to be disappointing, and that method of settling the race question might as well be abandoned. The colored man and brother is with us to stay, and we must make the best of him. —Globe Democrat.

The House committee on territories has reported adversely on the bills for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona. These territories are yet too small in population, and have but little to foreshadow any rapid increase.

If the Democrats think they must have a candidate for President who can carry his own state, it will be necessary for them to go Texas for him, and it is not so eventuatingly certain that they can find him even there. —Globe Democrat.

The farmers of the United States were just beginning to find an enlarged foreign market for their products under the reciprocity policy when a Democratic Congress came along and smashed it. Of course that great wrong will be rectified as soon as Republican rule is restored. —Globe Democrat.

Lincoln's birthday was celebrated this year in all sections of the country, and citizens of all parties joined in doing honor to the memory of a man whose distinguished English writer recently characterized as "the marvel of history and all, everything considered, the best product of the civilization of the New World."

Minister Willis refused to take part in the celebration of Hawaiian independence, because his government did not approve of the manner in which the monarchy was overthrown. That man would refuse to go to a wedding, because he did not approve of Eve's eating that apple, and thus getting her husband into trouble. —Blade.

A good many grumblers are wondering that, after the war has been over 30 years, there should be so many pensioners. They do not take note of the fact that the war of the rebellion was fought mainly by the young men and the boys. The statistics show that at the battle of Gettysburg the average age of the Federal army, including the officers, was 22 years. Considering the hardships and danger of the service, it is wonderful that so many live, broken in health; and yet it scarcely justifies the growl we so often hear from those "good citizens" who are reaping the rich fruits of the labor of the boys who wore the blue. —Inter-Ocean.

The New Orleans Picayune, says: "Kentucky went to the bad when she went Republican, and it will be strange if some of her people are not driven to drink."

Having replenished the Treasury will the government now consent to stop the leak which the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill made. —Leavenworth Times.

The Cincinnati Enquirer seems to be in grief because a Republican like Lincoln continues to be honored by the whole people of the land. The Enquirer did not believe in Lincoln when he was alive, and it does not believe in honoring his memory after he is dead.

During the year ending the 31st of December, 1895, the number of pounds of wool imported to the United States aggregated 248,989,217. This is far more than double the quantity imported during either of the McKinley tariff years, 1891 and 1892. The value of the imports for 1895 is \$33,770,159. This is \$18,518,583 in excess of the value of wool imports during a year of the McKinley tariff law.

Under protection we derived a large revenue upon a comparatively small volume of imports of wool. Under Democratic tariff we derive no revenue from a very large volume. Under protection the farmer commanded a good price for his wool, and consequently was a large buyer of goods; under Democratic tariff he gets a low price, and therefore is a small purchaser.

At the recent Alger Club banquet one speaker made this remarkable statement: "During Harrison's administration the national debt was being paid off at the rate of \$128 every minute that the clock ticked, while under the Cleveland administration the national debt is increasing at the rate of \$166 a minute." The statement seems incredible, yet competent authorities say it is wholly borne out by the facts. —Gladwin Record.

The National Farmer's Alliance, which has been in session at Washington, eliminated from its platform the famous subtreasury plan, and the demand for an increase in the circulating medium to \$50 per capita. These were for a long time the favorite hobbies of the Alliance orators. The hard common sense of the farmers has shown them the impractical nature of this visionary scheme, and they have formally abandoned them. Their only advocates now are the more ignorant among the populists. —Blade.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder  
World's Fair Highest Award.

New light is thrown on the character of John Randolph of Roanoke in an article contributed to the March CENTURY by Powhatan Bouldin. A number of hitherto unpublished letters written by the eccentric and picturesque Virginia statesman are included. In one of these, frankly and rather pessimistically discussing his own gifts of oratory, Randolph says: "The causes of my failure have, for the most part, been known only to myself. A mind harassed with cares, a heart lacerated by unkindness and ingratitude, spirit broken by treachery, senses jaded by excess, these are not the circumstances under which a man should rise without preparation to address a public assembly; nor will any man so expose himself who fears or courts public opinion."

## Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklin & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c. per box. Sold by L. Fournier, druggist.

Under the Wilson law there is an enormous deficit every month. This government is in precisely the same position as a business man, who spends more money every day, every week, and every month, than he earns. The nation is living beyond its income, and it will so continue to do until the Wilson tariff law is repealed, for in no way can it be made to produce the revenue that is required to meet the expenditures of the government. We want more revenue and we must have it. There is only one way to get it. We must pass a protective tariff law. Then we shall be a solvent government. Then we shall pay our bills when they are presented. Then we shall not need Treasury bookkeeping to show a "comfortable surplus" when every man of common sense in the country knows that we are living "on trust" and dodging our creditors. —N. Y. Press.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1895.

A joint caucus of republican Senators and Representatives was held this week to select the members of the new Congressional campaign committee, and incidentally there was some talk about pending legislation, especially the tariff bill, when Senator Carter, one of the republicans who voted against taking that bill up last week, has moved to send back to the Finance committee for further consideration. No attempt was made to force any action, but it was plain that the sentiment of the caucus was almost unanimous that the bill ought to be put through the Senate just as it passed the House.

Oh, no, J. Pierrepont Morgan has no "pull" on this administration. That was shown by the action of Secretary Carlisle in presenting him with about \$300,000 of the people's money, by deciding that the bonds upon which the original bidders defaulted in the first payment—about \$5,000,000—should go to Mr. Morgan at his bid, notwithstanding the offer of a higher price by others for them. Secretary Carlisle ought to be made answer before the bar of the U. S. Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, for this extraordinary and costly favor conferred upon Mr. Morgan. Least there should be any misunderstanding as to this charge here are the figures. These bonds are sold to Mr. Morgan at less than 1.11, when they could have been sold in the open market, see current quotations, for 1.17, a difference of six cents upon every dollar of the bonds. This too, in the face of the statement in the original advertisement for bids, that the government reserved the right to reject any or all bids sent in. It is perfectly clear that Mr. Morgan had absolutely no claim to have these bonds upon which higher bidders defaulted awarded to him, and the inference is that they are given to him, because he did not get as many bonds as he and the administration expected he would get. But it is costly for the people.

Senator Hill made a bid for the whisky vote by speaking against the presentation of petitions from temperance people to the Senate and giving notice that he would move that the Senate rules be so amended that petitions should be handed to the Clerk, and not be presented in open Senate and have their titles read, as has been the invariable custom.

The hearings before the Senate Pacific Railroads committee, on the various propositions for the settlement of the debt of these roads to the government, have made the railroad lobbyists very conspicuous in Washington, but so far little has been brought out that was new and there is nothing in sight to indicate the nature of the bill that will be reported. It is of course, certain that bills will be reported both from House and Senate committees, but whether both committees will report the same bill, or whether any bill will be passed, is more than can at this time be said. The country will be fortunate if this matter is disposed of without a Congressional scandal.

The House, this week, had a little fun with Secretary Morton, in connection with his refusal to buy and distribute seeds after the last Congress appropriated the money. A number of gentlemen helped along the amusement, but the efforts of Representative Cousins, of Iowa, seemed to be most appreciated by the House. He offered an amendment to the Agricultural appropriation bill, providing that the salary of the Secretary of Agriculture be reduced to \$25 a year until he should comply with the law for the distribution of seeds. The amendment was, of course, ruled out on a point of order, but not until Mr. Cousins had said, which was not altogether humorous. For instance, he was serious enough when he said Secretary Morton's course was the grossest usurpation of modern times, and the "Secretary pats the House on the head, strokes the gray beard of the Senate, scowls at the President, and says that there will be no distribution of seed this year of our Lord, not if he knows himself," and again, that the most powerful branch of the government was that represented by the Secretary of Agriculture, who took Congress and the President into his lap and supervised and ultimately decided everything. Mr. Cousins closed by saying, "This is no longer a government of the people. It is a government by J. Pierrepont Morgan and J. Sterling Morton."

Representative Walter Evans, of Kentucky, has introduced a bill that ought to become a law. It creates The Lincoln Monument Commission, to consist of the President, Vice President, Speaker of the House, Secretary of State and Secretary of the Treasury, and authorizes said commission to have constructed upon ground belonging to the United States, a monument to Abraham Lincoln, "that may appropriately and adequately express the nation's gratitude for his illustrious and patriotic services and its exalted appreciation of his fame."

## He voted for Lincoln.

Mr. Thomas C. Mott, in his address before the Progress & Republican Club in New York City, on Lincoln's birthday, told a little story to this effect: A man by the name of Charles Lewis, who earned his living by blacking boots, had saved his savings until he had \$100. Asked a day as to what he proposed to do with it, he said he would buy a tombstone and a coffin. Questioned as to what epitaph he was going to have, he said: "Charles Lewis, Died for a Christian." Then, pausing a minute, he said: "I guess I'll change that. Make it 'Charles Lewis. He voted for Abraham Lincoln.'"

This simple story will touch thousands and thousands of men. It voiced a very common sentiment, pride in the act of voting for Lincoln. In 1860 the majority of the young men, who voted for Abraham Lincoln, voted for the principles he represented rather than for the man. It was known that Abraham Lincoln was a man of the people, a man of rugged honesty, and one who represented the earnestness and courage of the new party, but outside of Illinois there was no proper appreciation of his personality. In all the country neighborhoods, and in the cities of the country, the opposition to Lincoln was fierce, and in most cases unscrupulous, so that the men who voted for him, did so in the face of more than ordinary obstructions and discouragements. They were proud of the fact that they voted for him at the time, but when the war came and Mr. Lincoln showed to the world the qualities that his more intimate friends knew he possessed, and in addition some other qualities that were a surprise to his friends, than all the voters who had cast their ballots for him, became more than proud that they were to be associated even in a remote way with the story of his life and success.

One of the most prominent of the men, who achieved success during the war, was wont to say, that he always regretted that he had not voted for Lincoln. Many of those who fought the battles for the Union cast their first votes for Lincoln and they were always proud of the fact. The impulse was right, and it influenced all their later political actions. The act of dropping a Lincoln ticket in the ballot box stood to them always as a sort of consecration to a great cause, and it no doubt exercised a potent influence through the stormy years of the war, and the scarcely less stormy years that succeeded the war. To be true to Abraham Lincoln, to the principles he represented, to the cause in which he was sacrificed, seemed to a great many men the highest sort of duty. The men who voted for Abraham Lincoln are still proud of the fact.

It may be they have had scores of differences on non-essential points; they may be divided now by party lines, by the limitation of fortune or circumstance, by competition in business, by rivalry in professions, but on one point they all agree: They are proud of the fact that they voted for Abraham Lincoln. —Inter Ocean.

## Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE IN THE world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, druggist.

## Your Boy Won't Live a Month.

So Mr. Gilman Brown, of 34 Mill Street, South Gardner, Mass., was told by the doctors. His son had lung trouble, following Typhoid Malaria, and he spent three hundred and seventy-five dollars with the doctors, who finally gave him up, saying: "Your boy won't live a month." He tried Dr. King's New Discovery, and a few bottles restored him to health, and enabled him to go to work a perfectly well man. He says he owes his present good health to the use of Dr. King's New Discovery, and knows it to be the best in the world for lung trouble. Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

THIS PAPER is published by W. A. AYER & SONS, Lowell, Mass.

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being recommended me, I began to take it, and inside of 24 hours I was relieved. That one bottle cured me and I cannot speak too highly of its excellence. —Mrs. E. E. Bosch, Eaton, Ohio.

## Highest Awards at World's Fair.

## Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Nels P. Olson, dated October 31st A. D. 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1897, in Liber 7 of Mortgages, on page 448, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of two hundred and seventy-four dollars and sixteen cents, and an attorney has been instructed to recover the money secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

O. PALMER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Dated January 15th 1898. Jan 16-1898

## Probate Notice.

State of Michigan, County of Crawford, S. S. Probate Court for said County.

A TESTAMONTO of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office of said County, on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety six, Present, Wm. C. Johnson, Judge of said County.

In the matter of the estate of Hiram Starkweather, O. Palmer, Administrator of said estate, came into court and represented that he is now prepared to render his final account as such administrator.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the sixteenth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the examining and allowing such account, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, be required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be held at the Probate Office, in the village of Grayling, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed.

And it is further ordered that said administrator do give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be printed in the Crawford County Standard, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. A true copy.

WM. C. JOHNSON, Judge of Probate.

## Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date the third day of January, A. D. 1898, made by George H. Howell, and Mary L. Howell, his wife, of Crawford County, Michigan, to the Security Savings and Loan Association, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Crawford, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1898, in book D of Mortgages, on pages 410, 411, 412 and 413, and whereas there is claimed to be due on said mortgage and the note accompanying the same, at the date of this notice the sum of three hundred and twenty-two dollars and seventy-four cents (\$322.74) which amount includes the sum of four dollars and fifty cents paid for insurance by the mortgagee, and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity having been taken to recover the same or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative, and the undersigned is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the undersigned will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the twenty-third day of May, A. D. 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House in the village of Grayling, in the County of Crawford, in the State of Michigan, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof, as may be necessary to satisfy the debt secured by said mortgage, with the costs and expenses of sale, and an attorney fee of fifteen dollars, and also any sum, or sums, that shall be paid at or before said sale by the undersigned for taxes and insurance to be paid on said premises described in said mortgage, to wit: Lots three and four (3 and 4) of Block twenty-two (22) of the village of Grayling, in the County of Crawford, in the State of Michigan, and for said County of Crawford, and State of Michigan.

Dated February 4th, A. D. 1898.

SECURITY SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION, Mortgagee.

SMITH & EMMON, Attorneys for Mortgagee, Grayling, Mich. Feb 5-1898

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## LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

## Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by Gottfried Buchholz, and Louisa Buchholz, his wife, of the same place, bearing date the nineteenth day of April, A. D. 1896, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, in Liber 7 of Mortgages, on page 448, and whereas there is claimed to be due on said mortgage and the note accompanying the same, at the date of this notice the sum of four hundred and forty-four dollars and fifty-eight cents (\$444.58), and whereas no suit or proceedings at law or in equity have been taken to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and of the statutes of the State of Michigan, in such case made and provided, the undersigned will sell at public auction, on Tuesday the third day of March, A. D. 1898, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, standard time, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Grayling, in the County of Crawford, in the State of Michigan, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof, as may be necessary to satisfy the debt secured by said mortgage, with the costs and expenses of sale, and an attorney fee of fifteen dollars, as provided for in said mortgage and allowed by law, said premises being described in the Township of South Branch, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, described as follows, to wit: Lots three and four (3 and 4) of Block twenty-two (22) of the village of Grayling, in the County of Crawford, in the State of Michigan, and for said County of Crawford, and State of Michigan.

Dated Detroit, December 26th, 1897.

GOTTFRIED BUCHHOLZ, LOUISA BUCHHOLZ, Mortgagees.

HENRY WUNSCH, Attorney for Mortgagees. Jan 24-1898

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# The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.  
THURSDAY, FEB. 27, 1896.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

Read Sailing, Hanson & Co's. new locals.

Fred F. Hoell, of Blaine, is on the sick list.

S. C. Briggs, of Pere Cheney, was in town last Friday.

Have you seen these handsome Chamber Sets at S. H. & Co's.

L. S. Benson returned from Detroit, Monday evening.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for School Books.

Mr. John Forbes and wife moved to Toplahee this week.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co's.

The Odd Fellows gave a Supper and Dance, last Friday evening.

For California fruit, of all kinds go to C. Wright's restaurant.

Bonnell & Odell, photographers, are now at Lansing.

Dry Jack Pine, at C. N. Goulet's, for 85c per cord.

The Maccabees Mush and Milk Social was well attended.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

Henry Runck, of South Branch township, was in town, Monday.

J. K. Wright was in Roscommon, on legal business, last Thursday.

Go to Fournier's for Tablets, Pens, Pencils, Slates, School Bags, etc.

J. J. Coventry, of Maple Forest, was in town last Friday.

For Harness or quick repairs, go to M. F. Merrill's Harness shop.

B. F. Sherman, of Maple Forest, was in town last Friday.

D. Trotter took the evening train for the North, last Monday.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges go to C. Wright's restaurant.

F. F. Hoell, treasurer of Blaine township, was in town Friday.

Peter Buck has another house almost completed on Ionia street.

O. Palmer is suffering this week from a severe attack of La Grippe.

Mrs. D. Trotter is at West Branch, under the care of Dr. Flynn.

Rev. J. J. Willette, of Frederic, was in town the beginning of the week.

Mrs. R. P. Forbes and Mrs. R. L. Cope are sick from an attack of Grip.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees, in town.

Pinconning lost its water works, hose house and fall, by fire, last Saturday morning.

All groceries put down to a low price, at C. N. Goulet's. Come and see.

Joe Rosenthal is suffering from a bad cold or slight attack of La Grippe.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

Mack Taylor is under the weather considerably from an attack of La Grippe.

Pure Strained Honey, and a full line of Dry Fruit, at S. H. & Co's.

They just suit me, is the verdict of all who drink Oisagett's Teas. Best 25, 35 and 50 cent Teas in the city.

Miss Louisa Rose and Miss Lida Malenfant were visiting with friends in Lewiston, last week.

S. H. & Co's. Peaches, at 5 cts. a can, are immense for pie and sauce.

C. D. Vincent, of Arenac county, formerly of Centre Plains township, is making his friends at the old home a visit.

Try a mixture of Oisagett's Mandarling Java and Mocha Coffee. He mixes them and you drink them. It will do you good.

John Edmonds, of Maple Forest, who has been very ill with inflammation of the lungs, is reported, improving.

S. H. & Co. have received a new line of Cook Stoves and Ranges, which are the best in the land.

Go to the restaurant of C. Wright where you will find a nice selection of Fresh Candles, Oranges, Bananas, Malaga Grapes, Bulk Oysters, etc.

Mrs. R. Hanson, and Miss Maggie, accompanied Mr. R. Hanson to Detroit, to attend the Republican banquet, last week.

J. K. Wright is in West Branch, this week, attending court. He is attorney for the Roscommon county "hoodlums."

Miss Emma Day, former teacher in the Grayling schools, is connected with the Home for children of feeble mind, at Lapeer.

Regular Communication, this evening. Look out for the "Blue Light."

Miss Lulu Barlow started for her home in Missouri, last Friday morning.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.

Miss Culver has been elected treasurer of the W. R. C., in place of Mrs. Trumley, who resigned.

Fratt's Food, for horses and cattle, has proven its good qualities this winter. S. H. & Co. sell it.

Dan Lundene, of Lewiston, is quite sick at the residence of his brother-in-law, C. O. McCullough, and is being treated by Dr. Insley.

Dr. C. W. Smith has resigned his position with the Keeley Institute of Detroit, and expects to go to Colorado to fill a similar position there.

The Lewiston JOURNAL says that cash on subscription will be cordially received. We receive it thankfully, when it strikes our vision.

Prevent sickness among your fowls by using Fratt's Poultry Food. 25 cents buys a package, at S. H. & Co's.

There will be a special meeting of Grayling Chapter, O. E. S., Monday evening, week, for the purpose of initiating several candidates.

The thermometer registered but 11 degrees below zero, last Thursday morning, but it was colder than on Monday, on account of the wind.

J. M. Hall, of Flint, held a meeting in the M. E. church, Monday evening, for the purpose of organizing a Chautauqua Reading Circle.

For Furnishing Goods you should go to the reliable house S. H. & Co., who carry only No. 1 articles.

Matt Voght, a small, but very prominent person when full, who formerly lived in this section, is an inmate of the Soldier's Home, at Grand Rapids.

If you want a reliable eye that will color an even brown or black, and will please and satisfy you every time, use Buckingham's Dye for the whiskers.

John Staley returned from Detroit, Tuesday evening. Had a good time in Detroit, and says the enthusiasm for McKinley was unbounded. He visited in Caro, his old home, over Sunday.

Gold Medal Flour is sold by S. H. & Co. The demand for it is so great that a car load lasts but a few days. Try it.

Geo. L. Alexander attended the Michigan Club banquet at Detroit, last week, and enjoyed it all, especially the meeting with so many friends from all parts of the State.

We received a letter last Thursday, from Rev. J. W. Taylor, former pastor M. E. Church in Grayling. He is at Laramie, Wyoming, and has been for four years. He sent kindest regards to all his old friends.

The Women's Relief Corps will give a Social and Ten Cent Lunch, at their hall, on Wednesday Evening, March 4th, to which all are invited. Benefit of Relief Fund.

To please everybody caused S. H. & Co. to purchase a selected stock of Dry Goods. They are pleased to show it.

Salling, Hanson & Co., of Grayling, Mich., are handling 1,000,000 feet a week through their planing mill. Their output for 1895 was 70,000,000 feet, which was sold at a fair profit.

W. York, of South Branch, dealer in real estate, intends moving to Pinconning where he will open a restaurant. Wonder if he will find as many "suckers" there as he found in this county.

Farmers should bear in mind that the time is at hand, to figure on Land Plaster and Phosphate. S. H. & Co. can supply you.

Soren Anderson, an employee of Salling, Hanson & Co., while working on the roll way, was struck by a log, and it is reported, was seriously injured. Dr. Wolfe was called, and he was removed to his home, but has made no report as to his injuries.

Dr. C. W. Smith, of Detroit, made us a friendly call while in the village yesterday. He came North to dispose of village property in Grayling, of which place he was a former resident.

The Special Shoe Sale at S. H. & Co's will continue for a short time, therefore you should lose no time in providing yourself with footware.

A pleasant party assembled at the residence of Mrs. Chamberlain, Tuesday evening, the occasion being the Musical given by the Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church. A rich musical treat was thoroughly enjoyed, and a nice sum added to their funds.

J. A. Ellis, the dentist, is now in Grayling. See card in another column.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, bread and Confectionery, go to C. Wright's restaurant. He has just received a large assortment.

A poor Chicago German was stranded in Roscommon the other day. He traded a \$5,000 piece of property for a worthless barren farm in Crawford county, paying \$40 an acre, although the assessment rolls showed it to be worth only 25 cents an acre. —Alpena Pioneer.

The AVALANCHE is indebted to Simeon R. Billings, commissioner of railroads, for a copy of the Twenty-third Annual Report for the year 1895. It is full of valuable and interesting statistics in regard to the railroads of Michigan, as compared with other states.

Tally another one for Northern Michigan! Geo. Nowlan, who left here in September for Virginia, has got as far back as Lenawee county and writes that his goods are billed to Roscommon. Walt Billman and Mr. Nowlan's son-in-law will return, as soon as they can raise the money. —Ros. News.

Burke, the "Divine Healer," as he calls himself, stated to a Detroit News reporter: "They've got a Hope saving band of some kind and a salvation army in Grayling, but I held a meeting there, and discounted them both. I had a house full, and the salvation army didn't have anybody at their meeting. The Hope saving band made but two converts in six months. I made four in one night."

A Grand Rapids dispatch says the state board of agriculture Tuesday afternoon elected Prof. S. L. Snyder, of Allegheny, Pa., president of the state agricultural college. This selection will create quite a kick throughout the state. He may be just the right man for the place, but to a man on the street it would seem they might have found a man in Michigan that would have filled the bill fully as well. —Cheb. Tribune.

Mr. J. Maurice Finn, an attorney of Cripple Creek, Colo., was in the city yesterday on his way home from Detroit. He is the attorney for the Michigan Mining Company, which is preparing to open an extensive mine in the new Goose Creek goldfield. To a reporter for the Inter Ocean Mr. Finn told something about this territory. He said that the fields extended over an area twelve or fifteen miles long, and three miles wide. The ore was very rich, and, while not as rich as the Cripple Creek ore, was more valuable, since it was found in a natural state and free milling. The metal could be easily extracted by the cheapest methods. The fields lay on both banks of the Cripple River, 160 miles from Cripple Creek, and thirty four miles from Gunnison. Several mines have already been started. The Vulcan and the Chimney were the first to take out ore. The latter was not free milling. It was located on a volcanic formation, and the gold was found in combination. Its ore was very rich however, some of it being worth \$800 per ton.

W. R. C. Lunch.

Marvin Relief Corps will serve a Ten Cent Lunch on Wednesday Evening, March 4th, in their hall. All members of the Corps are expected to donate something for the lunch, without further solicitation.

REBECCA WIGHT, Secy.

New England Supper.

The ladies of the Methodist Church will serve a New England Supper, in W. R. C. hall, to-morrow, (Friday) evening.

The Hill of Fare includes Roast Ribs, Spare Ribs, and Ribs you could not Spare, at all.

Roast Liver, Fried Liver, and Carvers' Little Liver Pills.

Meat Pie, Chicken Pie, Custard Pie Oyster Pie, Pumpkin Pie, Printer's Pie, and Pie.

White Bread, Brown Bread, Wheat Bread, Corn Bread, Rye Bread, Rye Bread, Well Bread and Bread.

All kinds of cake, Gum Cake, Fruit Cake, Ice Cake, Frost Cake, Layer Cake, Pan Cake, Johnny Cake, Jimmy Cake and Cake.

Ice Cream, Cold Cream, You Scream, Vaseline and Sandwiches.

Everybody and his wife invited to come, and bring their families, their friends, and 25 cents each.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, 'DR'

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder, Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist, WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

J. A. ELLIS, D. D. S., The Dentist who has been in Lewiston, the past few months, is now located in Grayling, permanently. He has rooms in the Goupil House, formerly a hotel, corner of Cedar Street and Ogumaw Avenue.

References—Rev. J. M. Warren, Pastor Congregational Church; M. Stevenson, Druggist, and Sven Peterson, Hotel Proprietor, Lewiston.

List of Letters Remaining in the Post Office at Grayling for the week ending Feb. 22, '96.

Baldock, W. Leslie, Robert. Burk, James. McPherson, A. J. Bockes, Henry. Place, W. C. Bell, Margaret. Sheellman, Wm.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say 'Advertised.'

W. O. BRADEN, P. M.

While some ladies at Roscommon were discussing the sickness of a friend, an old clock, which had not been wound for years, struck 3, and it was afterwards learned that the friend died just at that hour. Now the clock is on exhibition. —Ex.

Notice of Grade Examination.

A Grade Examination for those pupils completing the eighth grade, will be held at my home, Feb. 28th and 29th.

FLORA M. MARVIN, School Commissioner.

An irreverent editor says that an exchange informed him that a printing office in a little town up in Michigan is always opened with prayer, and that is a rare exception to the rule, as from time immemorial it has been customary for the office to be opened by the devil and closed by the sheriff. —Ex.

For Sale.

I offer for sale my farm, 4 miles east of Grayling, containing 180 acres, 10 acres under cultivation. Frame house of four rooms, frame barn, and other outbuildings. Good well. Sixty acres fenced with galvanized wire.

CHAS. FRANTZ, Grayling, Mich.

A Northern Mich. editor preaches a whole editorial sermon in the following homely but forcible language: "The longer we run a newspaper, and write about people and events, the more we realize how impossible it is, to scratch a man on the spot where he itches the most."

Wood for Sale.

Until further notice I will sell: Dead Jack Pine 75 cts. Jack Pine, cut green, \$1.00 Dry Beech and Maple \$1.25

feebest PHILLIP MOSHER.

Farm For Sale.

I have 40 acres of land near Worth, Arenac county, on which there is a good frame house. Land corners at a cross road, one quarter of a mile from road, and I will sell it on favorable conditions. Address Frank Goupil, Lock Box 38, Grand Marais, Alger Co., Mich.

A. E. NEWMAN, Grayling, Mich.

Farm for Sale.

I have 80 acres of fine farming land 14 miles from Frederic, for sale very cheap. 18 acres cleared; log house and good well of water. For further particulars enquire of

Jan 23m3 Grayling, Mich.

Lewiston Locals.—Journal.

Dentist J. A. Ellis has gone to Grayling.

The Masons are finishing off their lodge room in fine shape.

Dr. Traver is expected back from Detroit to-morrow.

Miss Mary Mantz is confined to the house by sickness.

The Grayling train has been late nearly every morning the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Kneeland went to Grayling on Tuesday, returning the next morning.

Dr. S. N. Insley, of Grayling, made a professional visit at several places here, on Tuesday.

The Michelson & Hanson Lumber Co. have 10,000,000 feet of lumber in stock at their mill here, and 6,000,000 feet of lumber at their mill at Bagley.

A large amount of Basswood and Maple lumber is being sold here to the Michelson & Hanson Lumber Company, which is sawed out at the small mills in the interior part of the county.

N. P. Salling came up from Grayling on Saturday, and spent several days of the past week looking up trespasses on the Salling, Hanson & Co's. lands, in the vicinity of Vienna.

H. Joseph, of Northville, who formerly ran a clothing store at Grayling, was in town this week, looking over Lewiston with a view of going into the clothing business here. We understand that he has decided to locate here at an early date.

1-4 OFF 1-4

ON

ANY OVERCOAT IN THE HOUSE!

NOW IS THE TIME

TO BUY ONE FOR NEXT WINTER!

THIS OFFER

GOOD TILL MARCH 1.

JOH ROSENTHAL.

THE ONLY

One Price Clothing & Dry Goods House.

March Fashion Plates Given Away, At My Store.



VICTORS ALWAYS LEAD.

THEY EXCEL ALL OTHERS IN FINE MECHANICAL CONSTRUCTION AND PERFECTION OF DETAIL.

The strongest light wheel on the market.

VICTORS SPEND THEIR TIME ON THE ROAD, NOT IN THE REPAIR SHOP.

Overman Wheel Co.

Makers of Victor Bicycles and Athletic Goods.

Boston, New York, Detroit, Denver, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Ore.

"A DROP IN THE BUCKET," IS A VERY SMALL AFFAIR,

BUT A DROP IN THE THERMOMETER IS QUITE ANOTHER THING.

IT PRODUCES COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, ETC., IN SUCH CASES USE

SYRUP TAR AND WILD CHERRY.

Contains no Opium. Pleasant to Take. Gives Splendid Results.

LUCIEN FOURNIER THE DRUGGIST.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL F. & P. M. R. R. (NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

Trains leave Grayling as follows:

GOING NORTH.

4:20 P. M. Mackinaw Express, Daily except Sun day; arrives at Mackinaw, 7:40 P. M.

8:02 A. M. Marquette Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinaw 8:30 A. M.

Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 8:00 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

1:30 P. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay City, 5:15 P. M. Detroit 8:45 P. M.

1:30 A. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives Bay City 7:30 A. M. Detroit 11:15 A. M.

1:30 P. M. Grayling Accommodation, arrives at Bay City 7:00 P. M.

O. W. RUGGLES, GEN. PASS. AGENT.

A. W. CANFIELD, Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

The NEW YORK WEEKLY PRESS.

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The National Tribune, WASHINGTON, D. C. The Only Great Paper Published at the National Capital. It is now publishing "MARCHING THROUGH GEORGIA," by Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, who commanded the Army of the Tennessee in that great achievement. It is a splendid contribution to history, and begins with the occupation of Atlanta and continues to the Grand Review at Washington. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has more distinguished contributors than any other paper in the country. Send for "Statistics of the War," "Edison's Wonders," and "The International Bazaar." They are pamphlets containing matters of great value and interest to every one interested in the history of the war. Free & sent by mail.

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# UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE AND HER WORK.

Declining Days of the Greatest Woman Writer America Has Ever Produced—How the Famous Fiction Came to Be Written.

Woman's Great Work. Whatever may be the purpose of the aged and obscure negro of Lexington, Ky., in setting up the claim that he is the original from which Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe drew the character of Uncle Tom in the well-known story of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," it will scarcely

long association with the cruel system had hardened them to every appeal of humanity when made in behalf of the inferior race. This all came about at a time when a large class of intelligent people at the North were clamoring for the emancipation of the slave. It was an opportune time for Mrs. Stowe to express her disapprobation of an institution that had been misnamed "divine." Among her first efforts was the "Death of Uncle," which appeared in the Washington Era. As this article met with great favor she began the serial of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which appeared from week to week in the Era. It was soon published in book form and sold and read everywhere. Some efforts were made to interdict its sale in the South, but this only served to increase the demand. Mrs. Stowe

heart to an appreciation of the iniquities of slavery, and to rally around the banner of freedom the wealth, intelligence and patriotism of the people.

It seemed fitting that after the great struggle had ended with results as important and helpful to the vanquished as to the victors, that Mrs. Stowe



THE BOGUS "UNCLE TOM."

crowned with honor and the blessings of two races of people, should make her home for a time on the banks of the St. Johns river amidst the ever-green glades and perennial flowers of Florida. One can but wish that she might have found there "the fountain of perpetual youth," so diligently sought by Ponce De Leon, but which unfortunately existed only in the visionary mind of that noted Spanish adventurer. She now resides with her daughter in Hartford, Conn., during the winter, and with the family alternately visits the South and Sag Harbor summers. Her mental faculties have waned considerably during the past year, but her physical health is good, and she is surrounded with peace and comfort. It is reported as she grows older that of all the characters she created those existing in her masterpiece fill her mind powerfully, and she talks, dreams and thinks of them for days at a time. Her children have preserved numerous mementoes of her literary past, among them being the first page of the original manuscript of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" itself, as repre-

## TO PROTECT NEW YORK.

Four Steel Turrets to Be Erected on Romer Shoal.

Naval men are wondering which would fare the worse, in event of hostilities between John Bull and Uncle Sam, the great cities on the big lakes or the harbor towns. There is a unanimous belief, and it has been freely expressed of late, that not one of the large cities on the Atlantic coast is even moderately well protected from assault by Great Britain, and the same can be said of the lake cities. Not only are the defenses weak, but there is a lack of modern guns at all of the cities.

The new defenses for New York spoken of comprise four steel turrets to stand upon the Romer shoal. The site is peculiarly suitable for defensive purposes. It lies on a line between Sandy Hook and Coney Island light, a little nearer the former than the latter. The shoal extends about a mile and a half on a north-west and southeast line, with a varying width of from one-quarter to one-half a mile, within which limits the average depth of water at low tide is about nine feet, although in spots it shallows to three or four feet.

On a line running about east-northeast and west-southwest, across Romer shoal, according to this design, four steel turrets are to be set up. The old method of building a foundation in shallow water by throwing down loose rock and then placing concrete blocks on top of this rip-rap work will probably not now be adopted. It is expected that steel piling will be sunk to take the weight of the forts, and these piles will then be connected by steel plates until the water can be pumped out. Ample space below the lowest tide level will thus be secured for machinery, magazines and quarters. Upon solid foundations will then be erected sloping barbettes, above which will be revolving turrets. The backing of both barbettes and turrets will be much more solid than that which can be given to similar defenses on board ship, and there is every probab-



PROPOSED STEEL TURRET.

ity that the forts will be absolutely invulnerable to the heaviest ordnance mounted on any ship of war. As the barbettes must extend several feet below the lowest low water mark, and also several feet above the highest high water mark, it is proposed to face them with cement so applied as to protect the metal from the corrosive action of the salt water.

Each turret will have its own revolving machinery. The thickness of the armor plate will be determined by the relative status of armor and the gun at the time when the forts are ready for their steel protection, and, to a certain extent, the caliber and length of gun will be dependent upon that relative status. It is to be expected, however, that the four forts will contain eight of the most powerful pieces that can be made.

## A BIKE FOR LOVERS.

The Machine May Be Ridden by One or by Two Persons.

The great objection to the tandem bicycle is the difficulty of carrying on conversation. The one seated in the rear cannot hear very well the remarks of the person in front, and as the person in front is usually the young man it may be guessed that a great many remarks have thus been wasted on the desert air. With a view of conquering this obstacle to free conversation while two persons are riding one machine, a bicycle has been invented which, among a certain class of riders, promises to become extremely popular. It is called the "companion side-seated bicycle," and the manner of its construction is very well shown by the picture.

In this bicycle the two riders are seated side by side, as in the old fashioned "sociable" tricycle. In many points the machine resembles this old style tricycle, the chief difference being that the third wheel is abandoned. The long axle of the rear wheel enables the use of two sprockets at its extremities, so far apart as to admit of each one being acted upon through a separate pair of sprockets, each actuated by a separate rider. There is a triple head and double frame, the latter carrying two saddles placed side by side at a proper distance apart for two riders to work pedals freely.

It is said that a difference of 100



THE NEWEST BICYCLE BUILT FOR TWO.

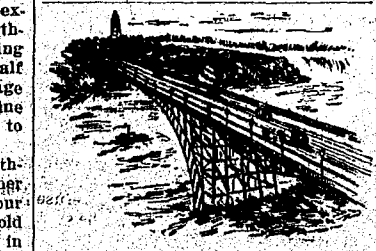
upright position and the second rider mounts by means of the pedal, and so the start is made. The dismount is made in the same way, reversing, of course, the operations.

## NEW BRIDGE AT NIAGARA.

A Fine Steel Arch to Be Erected by Next Fall.

Visitors to Niagara Falls next summer will be able to watch the construction of a fine new bridge that is to be erected on the site now occupied by the "new" suspension structure that spans the gorge and rocks and sways with every strong wind. While the present bridge is safe enough for pedestrians and carriages, it is not regarded as strong enough to bear trolley cars, a line of which will undoubtedly be run over the new bridge as soon as it is completed.

The new bridge will be 1,240 feet in



BRIDGE TO BE BUILT AT NIAGARA.

length, and 46 feet in width. Besides two sets of car tracks, there will be two carriages and two footways. The new bridge will be a steel arch free from cables. This method of construction is more firm than the suspension, so that the new bridge will not sway in the wind as does the present structure. The accompanying picture, from a drawing in the Buffalo Express, shows the new bridge as it will appear from the Canadian side. The bridge will not be ready for travel before next fall, but it is expected that the old bridge will be kept in use until the new one is finished.

A project is on foot to unite the various trolley lines so that for one fare a visitor may ride up and down both lines of the river, across the bridge and back. The round trip over the new bridge in full view of both cataracts, along the Canadian bluff, over Queenston Heights to Queenstown, across another bridge to Lewiston and along the Gorge Road to Niagara Falls, is the scheme.

## Primitive Mounds in Texas.

A communication from Mr. John E. Matthews in your issue of Dec. 27 respecting mounds and the "mound builders" shows that he is probably unaware of the existence of a group of mounds in Texas, which are well worthy of study by the archaeologist. They are in the suburbs of the town of Nacogdoches, in the eastern part of the State. Four of these mounds are standing in apparently much the same condition as when left by their unknown builders. A line drawn from the largest, which is furthest southward, passing through each in turn, to the last, which is furthest northward, would describe an irregular arc of probably 100 or 120 degrees, and each mound, from south to north, diminishes in size and height. That furthest to the south may be compared to a cone, probably 400 feet in circumference at the base, with a flat, table-like summit, the sides showing that at one time they had been abrupt and regular and, in fact, were sufficiently steep in 1859 to afford a coasting place for the boys of the town with their sleds after a snow which occurred in that year. The next two mounds have rounded tops, and the slope of their sides is more gentle. The last mound, which is about 300 yards north of the largest of the group, is small but steep, being less than 100 feet in circumference, and according to my recollection, does not exceed six or seven feet in height. Galveston News.

## New Shoplifters' Skirt.



This is a picture of the newest thing in skirts for professional shoplifters. It was found on Mrs. Passo, from France, who was arrested in a New York dry-goods store. The dotted lines indicate slits in the skirt, which are dexterously concealed by folds in the material. These slits open into capacious pockets extending from waist-band to hem.

## An English Estimate of the Boer.

The following little anecdote may be of some interest, illustrating the mathematical capacity of the Boers: "Six years ago an Englishman owed a sum of £500 to a Boer. When payment was demanded, instead of paying the whole sum, he paid only £200. On arriving home the Boer counted out his money with the aid of a 'Ready Reckoner,' and found that he had been paid £200 short. He immediately returned to the Englishman, explained to him that, according to his 'Ready Reckoner,' he was £200 short. The ready-witted Briton seized the book and replied that it was 'last year's.' The Boer returned satisfied."—London Tit-Bits.

## Paderewski's Pique.

The other day when Paderewski was dining at a hotel in Richmond, Va., a fine nickel-plated banjo was sent in by a local banjo player, with the request that the great pianist should write a short musical sentiment on the sheep-skin head. Paderewski complied with the request, and this is the sentiment to which he attached his signature: "I have not the pleasure of being a performer on this beautiful instrument; am only a piano player." Now the banjo player is asking his friends if the virtuoso was "jolly" him.

Willie—Will teacher go to heaven when she dies, ma? Mrs. Perry—Yes, dear, Willie—But will they let her in?—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## CATHEDRAL FOR WASHINGTON.

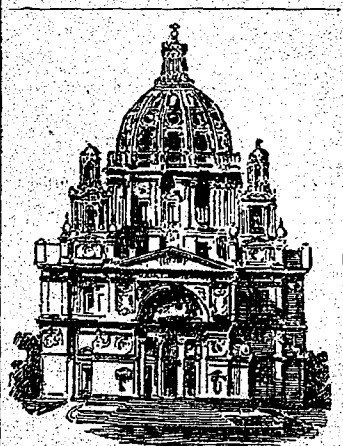
Protestant Episcopalians Will Erect a Magnificent House of Worship.

The Protestant Episcopalians of Maryland and the District of Columbia will soon commence the erection, at Washington, D. C., of a great cathedral, to be known as the cathedral church of St. Peter and St. Paul. The church edifice proper will cost about \$3,000,000, and the construction of various buildings in connection will run the total expenditure up to nearly \$4,000,000.

Plans have been adopted for the proposed cathedral, and are of the architectural style known as the renaissance. These plans include much more than the one great place of worship. Twenty acres of land out in the direction of Woodley, one of the suburbs of the capital, and that in which President Cleveland's summer house is located, have been secured by the new foundation, and this has a frontage of 1,000 feet on the Woodley road, the name of which will be changed to Cathedral avenue.

The Washington board of street opening is already planning a number of fine thoroughfares, to lead out from the city to the extensive grounds of the new cathedral, and many improvements will be made in the neighborhood. On the newly acquired property will be built, beside the great cathedral, a theological seminary, a boys' and a girls' school, two chapels, the bishop's "palace," the hall, residence for the canons and many smaller buildings. The new cathedral is to be built upon an eminence overlooking the city of Washington, and the imposing structure will be a landmark of great magnitude when completed. It will be built probably of white marble, and the four great spires will rise 312 feet into the air, and the main dome 280 feet.

An idea of the size of the structure may, perhaps, be had from the statement that more than 8,000 people will be able to see and hear the bishop from under the great roof. This is far in excess of the seating capacity of even



CATHEDRAL OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL.

the enormous Madison Square Garden. The cathedral will be about the same size, though much higher and more massive than the garden, while each of its four spires will rise to just about the height of the tower on the great New York show room.

## KIT CARSON'S SON.

He Lives Like a Hermit in the Wildest Part of the Sierras.

In the wildest part of the Sierras, where the ridge takes a dip into the Pacific Ocean at Santa Monica Bay, Cal., lives Samuel Carson, the son of the famous Kit Carson, scout, soldier, and pioneer. For twenty years the old man has been buried out of sight and out of mind in this more than hermit's retreat. He has few acquaintances and no friends, save the dozen or more dogs—setters, pointers, spaniels and Newfoundlanders—that lie around his shack and stable, or feed from his hand on the meat he has killed with his gun. Like many sons of great, original men, Sam Carson is no fashion or form inheritor of his father's propensities, except in his insatiable love for nature in her wildest expressions.

Tall and thin, but rugged as the little peaks that leap into the sky around him, he is as picturesque and full of color as any hunter drawn by Cooper or Reid. He never knew a day's illness and never will. His taking off will come some night when he lies down to sleep.



OLD "KIT" CARSON'S SON SAM.

In the mountain's heart and slumbers forever. Out of the hunting season the old man works a wee bit of a ranch in the canon and sells the product in Santa Monica. But he despises this one link that binds him to civilization and would as soon abandon it as not. The interior of his hut is neat and suggestive of his lineage. Here are gathered relics of his celebrated father, which should be worth much to any museum of American history.

## A Beautiful Black Diamond.

Henri Moissan recently exhibited at the French Academy of Science a black diamond as large as a man's fist, which is valued at about \$40,000. It is said to be the largest black diamond ever found, and was picked up in Brazil by a miner working in private grounds. It weighed 8,000 carats, or about twice as much as the largest stone of the kind hitherto discovered. Within a short time after its discovery, about five months ago, it lost sixteen grammes of its weight, evidently by the evaporation of water contained in it, but this loss has not ceased. Its crystalline form is nearly perfect, resembling that of the artificial diamonds formed by the crystallization of carbon in silver crucibles. New York Tribune.

Every poor singer in this country once led a church choir.



## The Cream of Currents.

Oh, let us join and thankful be! The man who can control The blizzard signal is not he Who runs the price of coal.

—Washington Star.

"You told me you and Harry loved at sight." "Yes, but we quarreled on acquaintance."—Truth.

He (gallantly)—I couldn't kiss any one but you, dear! She—If that's the case, you can't kiss me.—San Francisco Wave.

"Baroness, have you heard?" "Is it a secret, your Excellency?" "Yes." "Then I have heard of it."—Ellegendo Blaetter.

Jones—Smith is in business for himself, isn't he? Brown—For himself? Well, I should say he is in business for the benefit of an extravagant family.—Brooklyn Life.

Minnie—I never noticed before that this mirror had a wrinkle in it. Manie—I thought you were able to see wrinkles in any mirror you looked into.—Indianapolis Journal.

"If I only knew whether the policeman is standing there because nothing is happening, or whether nothing is happening because he is standing there?"—Ellegendo Blaetter.

"All the good things have been said." Staylate murmured with a sigh; Mabel yawned and shook her head.—Well, suppose you try "good-by."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Mamma, I really cannot see why you call my Reginald 'the lodger'; indeed, I cannot. "I call him that because he is such a poor excuse for a man."—Indianapolis Journal.

Gadzooks—We don't seem to hear anything nowadays about the coming woman. Zounds—No, because she has already come, and is now off on her wheel.—New York Tribune.

Watts—There seems to be some truth in the saying that heaven helps those who help themselves. Potts—Of course there is. They are the only kind worth helping.—Indianapolis Journal.

"How is your daughter getting on with the piano, Nunson?" "First-rate. She can play with both hands now. She says she will be able to play with her ear in six months."—Household Words.

Uncle Hays—Member the Hawkins boys who ran away to join a theater company? Aunt Marthy—Why, yes! What about 'em? Uncle Hays (quietly)—They've walked back.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Teacher—George, what excuse have you for being late? George—Only a far-fetched one. Teacher—What do you mean? George—The conductor of the car carried me several blocks past the school.—Harper's Round Table.

The leap year valentine, they say (But who shall trust in rumors?) Will bring out Cupid, bright and gay, Upon a bike, in bloomers.—Washington Star.

Biggs—I am so stout that I know exercise would do me lots of good. Tams—Then why don't you get out and shovel that snow off the walk? Biggs—That's not exercise, that's work.—Truth.

"I say, Bellevue, lend me \$10, will you?" "You have struck me at the most unfortunate time of the year, Manchester." "How so?" "February is the shortest month."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

It's all right, we suppose, to say that a man is homely enough to stop a train, but he'll find he's not homely enough to stop it if he has arrived at the station a minute after it has started.—Yonkers Statesman.

"My lips are sore, but camphor ice I will not have," said May. "Oh, dear," would cure them, you see. "Would keep the chaps away."—Harper's Bazar.

Patient—That sign of yours is not very encouraging. Dentist—Why so? I guarantee to extract teeth without pain. Patient—Yes; but I want the pain extracted. I'd rather keep the tooth.—Philadelphia Record.

"I wonder how warm the room is," said Bloobumper. "Benny, go and look at the thermometer." The little boy's consultation must have been very unsatisfactory, for he said, presently, "the thermometer isn't going."—Truth.

First new woman (at the club)—What makes you so blue? Second ditto—My father-in-law has come to stay with us, and John and he sit at their knitting all day, and cry about my treatment of John.—Philadelphia Record.

The brakeman's "all aboard!" are long Will be of little worth. When from the airship rings the song, "Come, all get off the earth!"—Truth.

He—Why do you like the Wagnerian operas so much better than those of the Italian school? She—Oh, Wagner's operas make so much noise that you can talk all you like through the performance, and nobody can hear you.—Somerville Journal.

"I must get a book for my daughter," said Maud. "What for?" "An old-fashioned Mamie. I want to find out what her courtesy is." "Oh, I heard my father talking about that. I know what that is. It's a rule by which every Senator is forbidden to interfere when they get to disgracing one another."—Washington Star.

Miss Alcott's View. In a book of reminiscences of Concord thirty years ago, by Frank Stearns, just published, the author relates how Miss Alcott came to him one day, and asked him to take her out rowing. He complied, but he found it more of a job than he had anticipated. "This is the damndest boat I ever pulled," he remarked. "Frank," said Miss Alcott, "never say darn. Much better to be profane than vulgar."

Form good habits, and you will find them as hard to break as bad habits.



FIRST PAGE OF ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT OF "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

—From the New York Journal.

be regretted that it has called public attention once more to the first and greatest woman writer America has ever produced.

In this era of charity and good fellowship may we not hope that the venerable negro is not a veritable impostor?



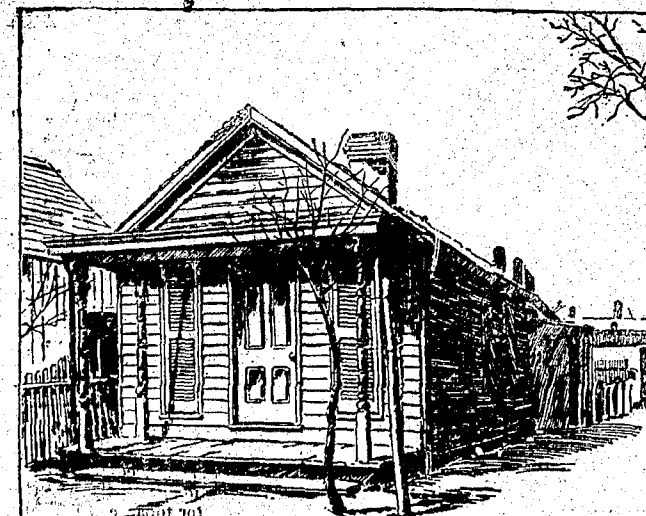
HARRIET BEECHER STOWE AT 42.

May it not be that in the puerility of his old age his childish fancy conceived this vagary and it is to him a reality?

The public will accept at once, and without a dissenting voice, the statement of the distinguished author that Uncle Tom had no living prototype, but the character was her own creation. She needed no "living prototype." The genius with which she was endowed, and the education she received gave her the creative power, and the times in which she lived called it forth. To my mind the question of how she came to write this wonderful story is easily answered.

She was born at Litchfield, Conn., and was one of a family of six, all of whom became distinguished in the particular fields of labor they had chosen, and she, perhaps, the most distinguished of them all. She was carefully educated and gave early promise of the intellectual powers that afterwards characterized her works. She imbibed from association and training the Puritanical ideas of right and justice characteristic of the New England people, and was taught to believe that all men should have political and religious freedom.

Her father removed to Cincinnati to accept the presidency of a theological school when she was a young woman, and she and her sister intended to found a school for young women, but she married Prof. Stowe before their plans were matured. Cincinnati was on the borderland of slavery where



"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

she came in contact with fugitive slaves and heard their stories of wrongs and cruelty. She visited the Southern plantations and studied "the peculiar institution" in all its phases. She witnessed the scenes at the auction block and the whipping posts. Herefore she had known nothing of slavery, except what she had read. Now she witnessed it in all its hideous details. She came in contact mostly with those who were fleeing from the cruel lash. She saw the slave traders and overseers whose

was now famous. She had "built up" better than she knew.

Looking back through the mist of years at the changes this simple story contributed so much to bring about, may we not believe it was an inspiration? The fact that she continued to write for many years, and that no one of her interesting works ever approached "Uncle Tom's Cabin," either in popularity or power of creative genius, goes far to strengthen this assumption. However this may be, it may fairly be presumed that the results of her work



MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE AT 60.

went far beyond any conceptions she may have had of its results.

It was perhaps overdrawn and did injustice to a large class of slave owners who were humane and just, but it was, nevertheless, a faithful portrayal of the wrongs that had grown out of a system that at best was unworthy of a people who had said and done so much for human liberty.

It can never be known how far-reaching in its influence this patriotic story was, or just what part it played in the great civil struggle, whose painful

sent in the average stage production, bears little similarity to the one which Mrs. Stowe idealized. It was at Washington, the county seat of Mason County, Kentucky, during a visit to friends, that the gifted authoress first conceived the great work of her life. Here she studied their characteristics and environment, and became familiar with the inside workings of the plantation system. At the local court house, which has recently been demolished in part, she witnessed a sale of slaves, a common event in 1833, and this formed the basis for one of her most stirring scenes, the escape of Eliza on the ice, the steamboat and underground railway episodes also having the basis of actual identity and location.

Louis George Clark, who claims to be the original George Harris, from whom Mrs. Stowe took her idea of "Uncle Tom," is living at Lexington, Ky., and is 84 years old. He was born a slave in Madison County, that State, in 1811. He claims that he related the story of his experience with an inhuman overseer, who whipped one of his slaves to death, to Mrs. Stowe personally, and that this incident, and many episodes in his own life later appeared in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

It is a pleasure to the thousands of Mrs. Stowe's admirers, whose memories turn back to ante-bellum days, to realize that she has been permitted to see the full fruition of her labors, and prayers, and to rejoice over a country now indeed free and united, and now, as these many friends read this brief glimpse of her, after her long retirement from public view, I am sure all will be glad that in her old age she is tranquil and lovable and grand as the most prominent figure in our literary history, and will join her in sending greetings to her in her New England home. S. W. SCOTT.

## Good Old Town.

Clarence, Erie County, N. Y. (population, 200), has a score of residents whose age is over seventy-five years.

Teacher—Olga, translate the following sentence into French: "My cousin Arthur is greatly attached to me." Olga (quickly)—His name is Max.—Ellegendo Blaetter.



# March

April, May are most expensively the months for taking a good blood purifier, because the system is now most in need of such a medicine, and because it more quickly responds to medicinal qualities. In winter impurities do not pass out of the body freely, but accumulate in the blood.

# April

The best medicine to purify, enrich and stimulate the blood, and thus give strength and build up the system, is Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thousands take it at their Spring Medicine, and more are taking it to-day than ever before. If you are tired, "out of sorts," nervous, have bad taste in the morning, itching or dizzy head, sour stomach and feel all run down, a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla will put your whole body in good order and make you strong and vigorous. It is the ideal Spring Medicine and true nerve tonic, because

# May

sorts," nervous, have bad taste in the morning, itching or dizzy head, sour stomach and feel all run down, a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla will put your whole body in good order and make you strong and vigorous. It is the ideal Spring Medicine and true nerve tonic, because

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1. Prepared only by C. H. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are pure, reliable, and fully prepared, 25 cents.

**Paris Not All French.**  
France is still much troubled over the strangers within its gates. It is now found that Paris is not a city of Parisians, if even of Frenchmen. Only 36 per cent. of its inhabitants were born within its walls, and 75 in every 1,000 were born outside of France—a total of 181,000 aliens. Of these latter no less than 26,808 are Germans, while in Berlin there are only 897 Frenchmen. White Paris has 75 foreigners to the 1,000. London has only 22, St. Petersburg 24, Vienna 22, and Berlin 11.

**Foreign Immigration.**  
Of the 220,370 alien steamer passengers who arrived at the port of New York last year, 42,042 above 14 years of age could not read and write. About 149,500 of the steamer arrivals were over 14 years of age, and only 29,387 of these brought with them \$30 and over. No less than 182,000 of the whole number of steamer immigrants had some point in the North Atlantic States for a destination, while only 2,451 were bound for the South Central States.

A statistical person who says he has carefully investigated the subject says that, with the exception of William Henry Harrison, all Presidents of the United States have had blue eyes.



## The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age. KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two (both under humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken. When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

## ASK YOUR DEALER FOR W. L. DOUGLAS \$3. SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.

If you pay \$4 to \$6 for shoes, examine the W. L. Douglas Shoe, and see what a good shoe you can buy for \$3. OVER 100 STYLES AND WIDTHS. CONGRESS, BUTTON, and LACE, made in all kinds of the best selected leather by skilled workmen. We make and sell more \$3 Shoes than any other manufacturer in the world. No genuine unless made at this price is stamped on the bottom. Ask your dealer for our \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10, \$11, \$12, \$13, \$14, \$15, \$16, \$17, \$18, \$19, \$20, \$21, \$22, \$23, \$24, \$25, \$26, \$27, \$28, \$29, \$30, \$31, \$32, \$33, \$34, \$35, \$36, \$37, \$38, \$39, \$40, \$41, \$42, \$43, \$44, \$45, \$46, \$47, \$48, \$49, \$50, \$51, \$52, \$53, \$54, \$55, \$56, \$57, \$58, \$59, \$60, \$61, \$62, \$63, \$64, \$65, \$66, \$67, \$68, \$69, \$70, \$71, \$72, \$73, \$74, \$75, \$76, \$77, \$78, \$79, \$80, \$81, \$82, \$83, \$84, \$85, \$86, \$87, \$88, \$89, \$90, \$91, \$92, \$93, \$94, \$95, \$96, \$97, \$98, \$99, \$100. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. If your dealer cannot supply you, send to factory, enclosing price and 35 cents to pay carriage. State kind, style of toe (cap or plain), size and width. Our Custom Dept. will make any shoe you desire. Send for new illustrated Catalogue to Box 12.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

## FACTS FOR FARMERS.

### HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS FOR THE AGRICULTURISTS.

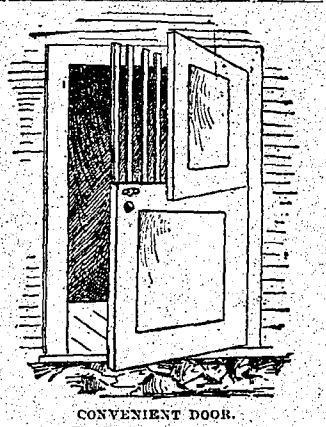
**Sluggard Farmers Raise Indifferent Cattle and Make No Money—Convenient Poultry House Door—Power of the Wind-Manger for Horses.**

#### A Well-Kept Farm.

An observant dairyman writes that in his part of the country well-kept farms and well-bred cattle are always found together, while run-down places and scrub cattle go hand in hand. These conditions prevail everywhere where men stop long enough to investigate. They also extend further than our friend has mentioned. All animals found on the well-kept farm are of higher grade than those kept at the run-down place. Poultry, hogs, sheep, horses and cattle are all of better stock at the former place than at the latter. The difference rests largely with the men. The owner of the well-kept farm is a farmer and demonstrates it while the owner of the run-down establishment thinks he is such, yet the testimony of his labors contradicts him. The man wise enough to keep his farm in the best possible shape is always prudent enough to stock it with animals that reflect good judgment in their selection. The man in control of a run-down place never exhibits characteristics that leave him open to suspicion that he knows anything about prudence in farm matter or is capable of good judgment in such affairs. He is usually a sluggard mentally, and physically he is in a state of chronic weariness. This union is adverse to the man's advancement, and makes him the most creature of his environment. The result is present in dilapidated dwelling and farm buildings, fences out of repair and stock unworthy of their keep. The quality of a farmer is always revealed by the care bestowed on his farm. Our friend is right in his conclusion that well-bred cattle and well-kept farms go hand in hand. The man with brains enough to be a farmer will not waste effort or time with inferior stock.

#### Poultry House Door.

Our sketch shows a divided door for a poultry house, that is a combination for both summer and winter use. The lower half has lattice nailed to the inside and covering the space filled by the upper half of the door. The latter may be opened in summer for ventilation. When shut and secured by the button on the lower half, the whole becomes a solid door. The same arrangement will also be found useful in ventilating the poultry quarters upon warm days in winter. Such ventilation, with plenty of sunlight to keep the place dry, and litter in which the fowls must scratch for food as to get exercise, are prime requisites to success with poultry in winter. The



CONVENIENT DOOR.

#### The Cheapest and Best Meat.

Young animals always gain most from feed, and their meat is also generally the best and highest in price. An old farmer who used to buy cattle to feed every fall once remarked that he never lost anything by feeding a young animal and never made anything by feeding an old one. Up to three years old, part of the feed goes to make growth, and this gain is always greater in proportion than the gain of mature animals while they are being fattened. So far as different kinds of animals are concerned, meat is much the most cheaply made in the form of pork. The hog has less proportion of waste than any other domestic animal. It is fed mainly on concentrated food. Therefore its stomach is small. Its legs are shorter than those of other animals, and even to its feet they make good eating when cooked.

#### Proven Facts About Ensilage.

We have before alluded to the practical experiments at the Wisconsin Experimental Station in regard to the economy of ensilage of dry corn fodder. The statement is as follows: At the Wisconsin Station a daily ration of four pounds of hay and seven pounds of grain with corn silage, or field-corn corn fodder was fed to twenty cows for sixteen weeks. During the silage feeding 19,813 pounds of milk were produced, and 19,801 during the corn fodder feeding. Taking into account the areas of land from which the fodder and silage corn were produced, it is shown that the silage would have produced 243 pounds more milk per acre than the dry fodder or the equivalent of twelve pounds of butter, a gain of slightly over three per cent. in favor of the silage.

#### Shavings for Bedding.

We do not believe the use of shavings for bedding for farm animals is anywhere justified. Almost everywhere straw can be had cheaper than the shavings, and it has some value for feeding which the shavings have not. The great difficulty where shavings are mixed with manure is that they rot down, and if they are plowed under when not rotted they remain at the bottom of the furrow, and keep the soil so open that it suffers much worse in time of drought. The manure mixed with shavings will do as a much, for some place around trees where it is difficult or impossible to turn it under with the plow.

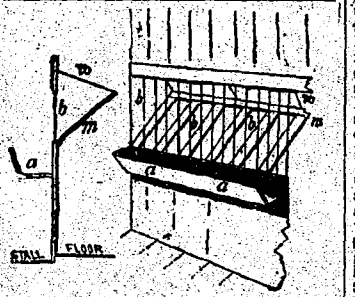
#### A Poultry Stock for the Family.

Leaving out the matter of profit and of selling eggs, there is much pleasure in keeping a small flock of fowls for family use. A few hens can be kept

at less cost, proportionately, according to the Poultry Keeper, than can a large number, owing to the fact that the scraps from the table are valuable. No labor of consequence is necessary, and when an account for the year is kept, the small flocks will be found to have given quite a profit in the conversion of the waste material into eggs. There is no way to procure eggs as fresh and nice as those procured by your own hens. If they are a choice breed, the pleasure will be the greater, as well from pride in endeavoring to excel as from the management.

#### Economical Manger.

Wherever the room for the horse stable is small, as is where the stalls are arranged across one end of the barn in a twelve or fourteen foot space, and where the horses are to face the barn door, this manger will be found exceedingly convenient. In place of the usual wide 'A' deep manger, construct a trough (a) not over one foot wide or deep. Place rods (b) the full width of the manger, just far enough apart so that the horse can put his nose between them to eat his hay or fodder, which is placed upon the slat support (m). This is hinged at the bottom and supported at the top by a wire or rope (w). The advantages of this manger are a saving of space, no feed can be wasted, and there is no place in which the refuse parts of the feed may collect. The seed and chaff fall through the slat support



A HANDY MANGER.

to the barn floor. When feeding fodder drop this support from the top and the stalks roll out upon the floor, from whence they may easily be carried wherever desired; they thus never become an annoyance in the manure. When hauling hay into the barn this support (m) may be dropped so as to be entirely out of the way. Withal it is cheap in construction. The rods in front of the trough may be of wood or iron. The support (m) may be made of half-inch boards four inches wide. Use common four-inch strap hinges.

#### Why Well-Fed Stock Eat Straw.

It is usually a surprise to those who feed highly concentrated and especially nitrogenous foods, to find how great a liking stock have for grain straw. The reason is obvious. The grain is concentrated food, and excepting corn, has more of the nitrogenous and less of the carbonaceous nutrition than it should have. This is one of the advantages, which those who grow wheat or rye for sale have. They can purchase linseed oil meal, and with this feed a considerable portion of their wheat straw. Where hay and corn-stalks are fed, some straw will be eaten by animals as a change, but it has itself too little nutrition to be fed largely with anything but grain or oil meal.

#### Feeding Value of Straw and Chaff.

At the Göttingen Station numerous experiments have recently been made on the digestibility of oat straw and chaff, and wheat straw and chaff. The results show a wider difference in the feeding value of these substances than has generally been supposed to exist. Wheat straw proved to be more digestible than wheat chaff, oat straw more digestible than wheat straw, and oat chaff more digestible than oat straw. These experiments, therefore, show oat chaff to have a very much higher value than wheat chaff. A further investigation of the matter is promised.—Farmington.

#### For Cribroot in Turkeys.

The New Jersey Experimental Station says that in its experiments air-lacked stone lime gave sufficient evidence of its usefulness as a preventive of cribroot of turkeys to warrant its being recommended for that purpose. But no less than seventy-five bushels should be applied per acre, and at least three months previous to the time of planting. The soil on which these experiments were made was probably a light, sandy loam. Undoubtedly, even a small quantity of lime would answer for some other soils.

#### Essentials in Potato Culture.

Good soil, good seed and good sense. Have a land adapted to the crop, well cultivated, with plenty of potash for plant food, and not over two good eyes in a hill, as a general thing. Have a good live, wide-awake farmer, who attends to business instead of watching hard cider, or going to camp meeting when he ought to be at home.

#### Cows Profitable at 5 to 8 Years of Age.

It seems evident that the maximum annual product and the greatest profits obtained from a cow will, as a rule, come at from five to eight years, and that young animals give richer milk than older ones. How long to keep a cow is another question. Keep her as long as she pays for her board, and some more, says Professor Wolf in Board's Dairyman.

#### Trimming Grapevines.

For trimming grape vines in the winter, they may be cut rapidly and well, with no splitting, by using a large and very sharp knife in quick blows, without handling the vines at all. The several portions will fall as neatly as if cut off more slowly by the best pruning shears.

#### Fence Posts.

The simplest and cheapest method of making sure of a good fence post is to fell the tree while in full leaf in the summer, and let it season with leaves and branches on until the fall, and then cut up and use. Made in this way posts will greatly outlast those made from winter-felled trees.

#### Be a Good Farmer.

The only way to be as good a farmer as your father is to try and be a better one than he was. A good farmer forty years ago would be a back number in these progressive days.

#### Sore Teats in Cows.

Don't leave cows with cracked or sore teats day after day, says the Journal of Agriculture, and then beat them because they kick while being milked.

## ERYSIPELAS AT 81.

### PHYSICIANS FAVORED AMPUTATION OF THE LIMB.

It Was Not Done, and the Patient Was Cured by Internal Remedies.

From the *Republican-Register, Galesburg, Ill.*  
Bigsville, twenty-two miles west of Galesburg, Ill., on the line of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, is an old, quiet, little town. In earlier days it was noted as a good business point.

It was here that a representative of the *Republican-Register* found Mrs. Rhoda Leicot, 81 years of age, who told him in the presence of her grateful daughter, Mrs. E. Sloan, the following story, which is given as nearly as possible in her own language.  
"Yes, it is with great pleasure that I can give my testimony to the great value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Over thirty years ago I was taken with a chill and erysipelas set in. For sixteen weeks I was not able to walk a step. The physicians proposed to take off one of my limbs, but finally decided not to do so. I mortified in spots, which had to be cut or burnt out. After I was able to get about with the use of crutches, every two or three months erysipelas would set in again, and I suffered intensely from it. I had a good many different doctors: Dr. Fitch, of Sheridan, Iowa; Dr. Brown, of Charlotte, Kansas; Dr. Searle, of Burlington, Iowa; Dr. Trembly, of Oakland, Cal.; Dr. Searle, of Galesburg, Ill., and a doctor in Kansas City, but obtained no relief, and after treatment from all these physicians, instead of getting better, began to get very much worse. The other limb broke out in two places with sores about the size of a silver dollar. I could not sleep nights without the aid of morphia. My limbs were so badly swollen that I could not put on my shoes or walk a step with either foot. I had no courage or hope, or a silk or rubber stocking. About a year ago I read of and was told by a neighbor, about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I concluded to try them, to try them, to try them, I felt certain I could find no other relief. From the very first after I commenced to use the pills, I began to improve, and after that time I have not been troubled at all. I would not have done without the Pink Pills for anything, as they have most certainly prolonged my life. My general health is much better than it has been for a good many years, and I am now 81 years of age. Have not only used the Pink Pills with success, but have recommended them to my friends, whom I thought needed such treatment, and several have tried them and found relief."

Mrs. Sloan said that just before commencing to use the Pink Pills, she thought her mother could live but a very short time, and was most agreeably surprised after she had given the pills to her mother. Her mother had been home with her daughter for five or six years, and she can most cheerfully certify to the benefit which her mother has derived from the use of the medicine.

The reporter also called on Mr. George Kelly, the son of one of the prominent hardware dealers in Bigsville, who has used the Pink Pills. He was troubled with pains in the stomach and back, and from the very first he commenced to get better, and he is now troubled at all. John McKee, the druggist in the village, stated that he had sold a great many of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and that they had certainly cured a host of sick people, and have accomplished great results. Quite a number of the villagers are now using them.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or six boxes for 2.50, by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

#### Uses for Old Corks.

Corks are thrown away in great quantities, and very few people think that there is any value attached to that material after it has served its purpose once as stopper of a bottle. Nevertheless it has become one of the most valuable components of a city's refuse. Great quantities of used corks are now used again in the manufacture of insulating covers of steam pipes and boilers, points to be protected from the influence of heat. Powdered cork is very useful for filling in horse collars, and the very latest application of this material is the filling in of pneumatic tires with cork shavings. Mats for bathtubs are made of cork exclusively, and it also goes into the composition of linoleum. Cheap life preservers are now filled exclusively with bottle stoppers, cut into little pieces.—Scientific American.

#### Europe's Holdings in Africa.

Within the scope of a magazine article it is impossible to describe the steps which France, Germany, and Italy severally took. A sufficient idea, however, may be gained by the casual reader of what has been done when I say that within the last ten years France has acquired of Equatorial Africa about 300,000 square miles, in which there are now 800 Europeans; Germany, 400,000 square miles; Italy, 547,000 square miles; and Portugal has now a definite holding extending over 110,000 square miles. France, moreover, has been active farther north, in the Sahara and in West Africa, and claims rights' over 1,600,000 square miles; while Germany, in southwest Africa and the Cameroons, asserts her rule over 540,000 square miles.—Century.

#### Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed membrane of the middle ear, the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a running sound or imperfect hearing, and if it continues to the point of deafness, the result, and unless the inflammation can be cut out of the system, it is normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh of the Eustachian Tube, but an inflammation of the mucous surface.

Will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circular, free.

J. C. HENNEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

#### The Roumanian Government owns

the biggest wine cellar in the world. It was built for a railroad tunnel, half a mile long, but was never used for that purpose, and has been rented to a wine dealer.

#### Some of the sins whose consequences

are visited upon us most cruelly, are sins most naturally, and most fondly, committed.

#### Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

has restored gray hair to its original color and prevented baldness in thousands of cases. "It will do so to you."

It is impossible to be a hero in anything unless one is first a hero in faith.—Jacobi.

To keep the pores open is essential to health. Glenn's Sulphur Soap does this. "Glenn's Hair and Whisker Dye," Black or Brown, 50c.

Diversity of opinion proves that things are only what we think them.

I believe Pilsa's Cure is the only medicine that will cure consumption.—Anna M. Ross, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 12, '05.

Every man who leads men ought to be very careful where he steps.

## THE SULTAN AND HIS FLEET.

### Turkish Navy Neglected and Vessels Allowed to Rot.

Why does the Sultan allow what was once a respectable fleet to rot to pieces anchored off Stambul? Simply because he considers an ironclad a dangerous instrument in the hands of any minister or regent commander. It is true that there are no ships to guard his coasts, but also there are none to steam up the Bosphorus and throw a shell into his palace, and that is the first object to be thought of. The incident which led to the order for the extinction of the Turkish navy was as follows: A transport was bringing a number of time-expired men home, when they respectfully mutinied, and begged their officers to go below, as they wished to do something which might not be approved of. Some non-commissioned officers then took command, and anchored off Dolma Bagicheh, and, after firing a small salute, began shouting, "Long live the Sultan!"

This demonstration caused immediate confusion at the palace, and various high officials were dispatched to parley with the mutineers; but they insisted on seeing the minister, and when he at last appeared he said that they knew the Sultan had given the money to pay them, but that they had not received it, and they would not budge until they did. No arguments were of any avail, and the money had to be sent for and distributed, after which the men weighed anchor with a cheer, and gave up the ship again. The Sultan, however, reflected that what a transport had done peacefully a heavily armed man-of-war might do with evil intent, and, calling Hassan Pasha to him, he declared that he wanted no more navy. In this light-hearted manner a branch of national defense, which had been the pride of its officers, was sacrificed to the royal fears for personal safety, and Hassan Pasha, who has steadily carried out his master's program, has ever since been in favor, and is, to all intents and purposes, minister for life.—London Standard.

#### Burke as an Orator.

Burke spoke in monotone, and the splendid orations that are cited as models of English composition were listened to by few auditors. So dull was his delivery that he was called the "Dinner Bell of the House," because when he arose to speak the greater part of the members at once went out.

#### Sifted from the Blood.

By the kidneys, impurities pass off harmless. The activity of the organs named in all cases causes these impurities to remain and poison the system, but also leads to the degeneration and destruction of the organs themselves. Prevent Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, gravel and other ailments which affect the kidneys and bladder with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which likewise overcomes muscular prostration, bilious, nervous and rheumatic complaints.

#### Liability to Military Service.

A woman will be drafted for service in the French army next year, for the reason that at her birth she was erroneously registered as a male child. Though the officials are cognizant of the blunder, red tape makes it essential for her to present herself for military duty.

#### The Modern Invalid.

Has tasted medicinally, in keeping with other luxuries, a remedy must be pleasantly acceptable in form, purely wholesome in composition, truly beneficial in effect, and entirely free from every objectionable quality. If really ill he consults a physician; if constituted he uses the gentle family laxative, Syrup of Figs.

#### New Music.

Managing Editor—If I could only find a new headline for the birth column. Horse Editor—Why not try "New Music?"—New York Herald.

If you have a worrying Cough or any Lung or Throat trouble, use at once Dr. D. Jayne's Expecto-rant, and don't put off with what may prove to be a dangerous condition.

The steps of faith fall on the seeming void and find the rock beneath.—Whittier.

Irritation of the throat and hoarseness are immediately relieved by "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Have them always ready.

The worst of all knives are those who can mimic their former honesty.—Lavater.

Nothing is bath or laundry so good as Borax. Double-Flatted Borax Soap is sold by all druggists. It is pure, and does not contain any of the value. Costs same as poorer floating soap. No one has ever tried it without buying more. Your grocer has it.

FITS. All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fit after first day's use. Mailed free. Outside and \$2.00 trial bottle. Send to Dr. Kline, 261 Arch St., Phila., Pa. Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 261 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Suffering from Colic, Worms, Indigestion, Allay Pain, cure Wind Colic. 25 cents a bottle.

#### Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed membrane of the middle ear, the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a running sound or imperfect hearing, and if it continues to the point of deafness, the result, and unless the inflammation can be cut out of the system, it is normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh of the Eustachian Tube, but an inflammation of the mucous surface.

Will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circular, free.

J. C. HENNEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

#### The Roumanian Government owns

the biggest wine cellar in the world. It was built for a railroad tunnel, half a mile long, but was never used for that purpose, and has been rented to a wine dealer.

#### Some of the sins whose consequences

are visited upon us most cruelly, are sins most naturally, and most fondly, committed.

#### Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

has restored gray hair to its original color and prevented baldness in thousands of cases. "It will do so to you."

It is impossible to be a hero in anything unless one is first a hero in faith.—Jacobi.

To keep the pores open is essential to health. Glenn's Sulphur Soap does this. "Glenn's Hair and Whisker Dye," Black or Brown, 50c.

Diversity of opinion proves that things are only what we think them.

I believe Pilsa's Cure is the only medicine that will cure consumption.—Anna M. Ross, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 12, '05.

Every man who leads men ought to be very careful where he steps.

## Bravery of the Russian Troops.

In spite of the enemy's numerical inferiority, Napoleon had been thwarted at Eylau by the weather, by the unsurpassed bravery of the Russian soldiers, and by the able tactics of Benaigson. The latter had not been won in the arbitrament of arms, yet the Emperor's character for resolution and energy had virtually defeated the Russians, and had given him not only a technical, but a real victory.—Century.

A good man is kinder to his enemy than bad men are to their friends.—Bishop Hall.

## "The Best Is Aye the Cheapest."

Avoid Imitations of and Substitutes for

## SAPOLIO



The coming Artist who knows enough to paint a popular subject.

## Battle-Ax PLUG

The largest piece of good tobacco ever sold for 10 cents and The 5 cent piece is nearly as large as you get of other high grades for 10 cents



when you buy inferior soap instead of the genuine

## SANTA CLAUS SOAP

The favorite of every woman who ever used it either in the laundry or for all around the house cleaning. Sold everywhere. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago.

## The woman pinned down

to one or two uses of Pearline will have to be talked to. Why is she throwing away all the gain and help that she can get from it in other ways? If you have proved to yourself that Pearline washes clothes, for instance, in the easiest, quickest, safest way, you ought to be ready to believe that Pearline is the best for washing and cleaning everything. That's the truth, anyway. Try it and see. Into every drop of water that's to be used for cleansing anything, put some Pearline.

## Millions NOW USE Pearline

## POND'S

USE POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT FOR PILES.

GENUINE IN OUR BOTTLES ONLY. BUFF WRAPPERS. SEE OUR NAME, POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK AND LONDON.

## EXTRACT

UNIVERSALLY USED AND RECOMMENDED FOR CUTS, BURNS, BRUISES, COLDS, CATARRH, SORE THROAT, ALL PAIN, FLEAS AND INFLAMMATIONS.



## THE LITTLE COMFORTER.

I shall not rail at fortune or at fate  
While in the dark or light  
I hear a footstep pattering to the gate  
That closes on the night.  
But for those little feet  
Each pathway shall be sweet—  
The sad stormy shall be rainbow—  
Where the paths of angels meet!

I shall not rail at fortune or at fate  
While under Love's own skies  
My little queen walks, where the roses  
Wait.

And, mine me with her eyes  
For in those eyes I seem  
To read the stars that stream  
On bright celestial meadows where the  
angels sing and dream!

I shall not rail at fortune or at fate  
While still I feel the beat  
Of her glad heart, and in life's twilight  
late

Her rosy lips and sweet  
Lovely as still thou art,  
Rest on my heart, sweetheart!  
Till God's white angel smiling kiss lips  
and lives apart!

—FRANK L. STANTON.

## TRIAL BY FIRE.

The Major was one of the many well-born Englishmen who came to California with a younger son's portion and a small monthly allowance, and hope to make a fortune on a vineyard or a wheat ranch. The plan always looks feasible in England, and the agent assures his victim that the \$1,000 will buy a ten-acre plot, plant vines, build a decent bungalow and tide the owner over until the vines shall bear and bring him a harvest of good American gold.

The Major was going the way of many of his English friends. The \$1,000 legacy was gone, and the monthly allowance of \$20 (which, viewed from a distance, seemed large) always grew painfully small as it neared California, and the debts it was supposed to cover. The Major's little mountain vineyard had been destroyed by phylloxera, and he was living on the uncertain promise of a number of green shoots, called, respectively, "the olive orchard," but the Major was not so happy. When he was not filling the hole, he sat on his little veranda, with his briarwood pipe between his teeth, and studied the long, narrow, picturesque Napa Valley far below.

It may be said that the Major's failure to succeed in the grape business was not the fault of the country, but that his general, unpractical nature was the true obstacle to success. The Major was, in fact, the most helpless Englishman who ever came to California to take care of himself. The poor fellow became so convinced of this after a short trial that he engaged a man to act as valet to himself and incidentally to cook the meals for both. The Major was a solitary bachelor then. The gods alone know in what unpropitious moment he picked up Pete, to hang about his neck, a mill-stone of inefficiency. Pete's poverty must have been his recommendation and the Major's poverty the excuse for keeping him. Pete had about as much knowledge of laying out and caring for a man's wardrobe as the Major had of running a ranch. The consequence was that the Major often presented himself at his friends' houses in the most surprising garb, a combination of white duck trousers, black stock coat and russet hunting boots being one of Pete's masterpieces. In his capacity as cook Pete was not one whit more efficient, and often suffered mental agony over the ponderous directions of the Major's French cook book, which were like the hieroglyphics of the ancients to his clouded intellect. Considering the diet of sour bread and tinned meats which Pete provided, it is only less than marvellous that his benefactor was still alive.

When the Major married Ellie Smith, a pretty San Francisco girl, Pete was promoted to be manager of the ranch, and expended his grooming talents on the pet mule. The Major's wife was "artistic." She had studied sketching, and did some really clever bits. Her admiring husband was sure that she possessed the divine afflatus, and consequently much time was devoted to art and little time to ranching.

But this was not without protest from one individual. Not that he was disturbed by lack of work, but poor Pete was often than not the unwilling model for Ellie's clever sketches. One day Pete posed for "The Man With the Hoe." His temper was particularly tried on that occasion, for he had taken up his tool with the honest intention of weeding the primitive vegetable garden. Though he had scudded through the back yard and climbed the rear fence, he had not counted on meeting his young mistress in the barnyard. He began to wrestle with the weeds and pretended not to see her. His education, however, had not included a slight of Ellie's picture, he would have fled the mountain side in utter despair.

"Stop, stop, Pete, right there. Don't move an inch," called the sweet voice that drove him to madness. "Kenneth," Ellie called her husband, "look. Isn't it wonderful? The lights, the pose, the very landscape like—"

"The Man With the Hoe," shouted the Major gleefully. "I'll get your paints, Ellie. Hold on, Pete. And before that honest son of toil had time to collect his scattered senses he found himself posing in a very unbecoming attitude, with the Napa Valley lying at his feet, and the Major's familiar phrases ringing in his ears—"Fine pose—jolly good subject—delicious coloring."

After Pete posed for a hundred or more indifferent works of art without names, he began to think of deserting his master and leaving him to a just and awful fate. But this stupendous blow was averted by the arrival of Brompton Edwards, another Englishman, who had come to learn practical ranching under the direction of his father's old friend, the Major.

Brompton was not posing for a wild Norseman or a Greek hero, he was sitting very close to Ellie, critiquing, in soft, caressing tones, the sketches of himself which she had been doing. Without actually straying from the path of duty, Ellie was treading on dangerously uncertain territory. She quite frankly admitted to herself that she was pretty and charming, and, being of the mind, she did not reproach companions between her husband and the younger man.

Matters had arrived at a state where a warm-hearted, but vain, young woman needed a friend with the strength to hold up a good, powerful, unrelenting mirror for her to gaze into. Pete could have held up the mirror with right good will, but he did not know how. In those days he followed the Major around with dog-like devotion, and only glowered when Ellie came out to the orchard one morning with her paints and succeeded in bringing upon herself a scolding from her over-indulgent husband. She held her head very high and stiff, and marched over the hill some distance away, where she seated herself and pretended to sketch, but was in reality nursing her injured feelings to keep them alive. The Major watched her disappear with a pained expression on his good-natured face, and then went dejectedly into the house. Pete was deeply incensed against Ellie, and made another solemn vow to desert the ranch. It was the ninety-and-ninth time that he had done so, and this time he sealed the vow with an oath.

The long grass on the Napa hills was burned and crisp, and Ellie was dabbling yellow ochre and burnt umber over her canvases with vicious strokes. She was not giving any attention to her work, however, for an athletic form stood between her and the landscape, and she was indulging in a very foolish day-dream. To do the little woman justice she was not in love with Brompton, but her vanity had been stimulated to such wonderful activity by his youthful gallantries, that she fancied he was deeply infatuated with her.

Over the mountain side, a half mile away, Pete leaned on his hoe, and watched a thread of fire crawling like a red snake, through the underbrush of chaparral and manzanita. He knew only too well that no human power could stop it, and within a few minutes the gentle breeze would cause a flying spark to fall upon the long, dry grass, and puff—the crawling snake would become a great, swirling, galloping mass of flame and smoke, and would pass over the place where Ellie sat sulking and dreaming. Pete had firmly determined to leave the ranch. He had washed his hands of these people. He would not—but the grass was on fire and Pete made a dash for the house yelling at the top of his lungs for the Major.

The volume of smoke was rising high when Ellie rose to her feet and sniffed the air. Before she could gather up her paints a thin rim of fire ran along the top of the little hill above her. The small birds and insects rose from the ground with a whirr, and scattered down the hillside. Ellie glanced quickly backward, and saw the fire licking up the grass as it bore down upon her and the smoke rolling heavenward in dense, sooty clouds. She did not lose her presence of mind, but remembered a small ploughed field a short distance away, where the flames could not reach, and ran nimbly down the hill, with her fluttering skirts gathering cockle-burns and sticks as she sped.

When she was fairly on the ploughed ground and gasping for breath she saw the young Englishman tearing along the hill at a frantic rate. Through the smoke he looked pale and frightened. Ellie felt a thrill of satisfaction; here was the longed-for proof of his love, he thought she was in danger and had come to her rescue. A deep blush mounted to her cheeks and her heart beat to suffocation. But he did not seem to see her. It was evident to her that he was crazed with fear and would plunge into the fire in search of her. Merciful God! he would be burned.

"Brompton!" she screamed; "Brompton, I am here, safe!"

The fire was very close and she had to throw herself flat upon the ground to escape being burned. She gave one more despairing cry as she felt the hot breath scorching her clothing: "Brompton! Brompton! Brompton!"

A great wave of smoke and flame swept around the edges of the ploughed ground, and for a minute nothing could be seen or heard. Fortunately for Ellie, the dry grass burned like tinder, and the fire was soon roaring down the hill toward the valley.

When Ellie, choked and frightened, lifted her head, she saw the thin, long, scantily-clad legs of her husband bounding over the blackened earth toward her. His duck trousers were smeared with soot, and he had a wet blanket about his shoulders. He could not speak, but caught Ellie in his arms and burst into stifled sobs.

Back of them was heard the voice of Brompton Edwards.

"Hello, there, Major," he called; "I had a very narrow squeak of it. My hammock and books are burned to tinder by this. Jove, old fellow, you are burned yourself, aren't you? Your wife was safe enough. I knew she could take care of herself."

For Pete had reconsidered his ninety-and-ninth vow. Indeed, it was only a week later when he was speculating if ever there was a happier couple than the Major and his Ellie. And Pete beamed as he thought of the ignominious part Brompton Edwards played on the day of the fire.—San Francisco Argonaut.

## FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

### ITEMS OF TIMELY INTEREST TO THE FARMER.

**Hens Must Scratch for a Living—Does Silage Injure Milk and Butter?—Canned Meat for Summer.**

**HENS MUST SCRATCH FOR A LIVING.**  
Of course it is possible to overdo the care of poultry, just as it is possible to overpet a child; but that is not what is troubling the hen on the American farm. Still, she must earn her living—not only pay for it, but earn it while she gets it; in other words, even though you feed her, let her scratch for it. She needs exercise, the same as does a horse, or your boy or yourself.—Home and Farm.

**DOES SILAGE INJURE MILK AND BUTTER?**

It is quite certain that the milk condensers refuse to take milk from silaged cows, and some consumers of butter object to a peculiar flavor of butter made from this food. But the kind of silage has much to do with this character of the milk. If the silage is sour or moldy, there can be no question of its fitness for milking cows. For milk is sure to be contaminated by any unnatural flavor or odor in the food, as is so well known in regard to garlic in pastures. But if one has a special market for his product, it is wise to consult the requirements of it, and it is very certain that good grass or clover pasture, or the feeding of fresh silage crops in the summer and good hay and roots in winter, will always make unobjectionable milk and butter; so that it will be wise to avoid any cause of complaint by one's customers, and supply just what they desire, and not try to oppose them. That silage-made butter is not so well-flavored as other kinds is well known by experts, and the difference of market value is some cents a pound; this difference will more than counterbalance the advantage of feeding silage.—New York Times.

### CANNED MEATS FOR SUMMER.

Farmers usually have a plentiful supply of fresh meat in winter when the weather is cold, and by freezing the meat can be kept sometimes for weeks without being injured. But in summer it is different, and the ration of salt pork or corned beef is apt to become tiresome. It is a surprise that some of the fresh meat butchers in winter is not canned, as it may easily be. Cut it in small pieces without any bone, and cook so thoroughly as to expel all air. Then place it quickly in glass jars that have been slowly heated until they are nearly as hot as the cooked food. If this is done and the cans are immersed except their tops in hot water, the glass will not break. Pack the meat as closely as possible in the can, and when filled cover the top with molasses and seal the can. The lid will protect the meat beneath it from any air that may be under the lid of the can, and which may have ferment germs. A few cans of fresh meat for use in summer will be quite as convenient as the cans of fruit and vegetables which all good housewives now put up every summer and fall in greatest abundance. Fresh fruit in the summer is more easy to get in the country than is fresh meat of any kind.—Boston Cultivator.

### CARE OF WEAK PIGS.

Every spring on the farm there are certain pigs either not endowed with a fair share of physical vigor, or too numerous brothers and sisters crowd them aside. They grow weaker and weaker and die, or they become miserable stunted creatures, giving neither pleasure nor profit to the owner. Whether it pays to try to save these weak pigs depends on the comparative price of corn and pork. If it will not pay, they should be put out of the way at once, yet many a pig is killed or neglected that is well worth the little trouble needed to give it a fair start with its mates.

The most frequent method of caring for runts is to turn them over to wife or daughter for pets; but a hand-raised pig requires a great deal of care, to say nothing of the chances against its living, when put entirely on artificial food. Try the following plan once and see if it is not an improvement on the "pet pig." What farmer's wife isn't enough interested in the stock to inspect every new litter of pigs, even if they are of daily occurrence? And she can readily detect the one that is imposed upon by all the rest. Now, suppose she brings a cup of boiled milk and a spoon, and slips it into the pig's mouth a little at a time (of course the mother pigs are tame, or ought to be); a meal or two a day will help matters wonderfully, and there is not an entire chance of food or lack of needed warmth. The weak pig will soon be able to hold its own, and it will be by chance if some other pig does not take its place and need the food.

Sometimes the entire litter needs feeding if it is large and the mother young. This is easily done by shutting the sow away from them until the pigs are hungry, then with a pan of milk—always boiled—and a spoon, feed them. It is a awkward work at first, but each one will get a little. Repeat twice a day, and in a week the little fellows will need no shutting up, but will tumble over each other in their haste to get to the pan.—New England Homestead.

### ASPARAGUS IN WINTER.

Forcing asparagus for winter use is a very simple trick, and it is surprising how little of this favorite vegetable is grown in winter, considering how easy and cheaply it may be grown, writes Gerald Howatt, Jr. During the winter of 1894-95 we had a constant supply of asparagus from Christmas until spring, grown as follows: The roots from a strong nine-year-old bed were allowed to remain in the ground until thoroughly ripened by the frost, and then dug up, great care being taken to get all the large roots, and not break or mutilate them, and not expose them to the air any length of time, as this would injure them very much.

Then they are packed in dry soil in an outbuilding, where the temperature would be uniformly cool and even, and from this supply we took our roots.

In number as required, to the forcing pits, placing the roots or clumps under the benches or tables, where the growing shoots would get but little light. As each clump was put in all the long, coarse roots were ripened out, and good garden soil carefully sifted in with the hands until the spaces were compactly filled; then the next one was put in, and so on until the planting was finished; then about three inches of soil was put over all, and a thorough soaking of liquid manure given. At the end of ten days we got the first cutting, and gave the bed another soaking of liquid manure.

Two weeks later another bed was made to succeed the first one, and after that we made the plantings one month apart, and we found that each bed would last about that time.

Our best results were obtained in a temperature of 45 degrees to 50 degrees; above that the shoots were weak and spindling, and the plants soon exhausted.

I should say that the same results may be attained by using the corners of a moderately warm cellar, or by putting the roots in boxes that could be placed any where about the house or barn. Any one having an old asparagus bed can well afford the time required and spare a few of the old roots to make the trial, and enjoy a great treat in midwinter.

Rhubarb may be grown in precisely the same way, with no more trouble.—Country Gentleman.

### RAISING ARTICHOKE FOR STOCK FOOD.

A few years ago I planted for the first time a peck of Improved White French artichokes, merely as an experiment, says J. H. Van Ness. From this peck of seed I raised about 100 bushels of fine tubers. Part of these I fed to hogs, which fattened readily upon them. Before butchering, however, the hogs were fed a few bushels of corn as a finishing feed. The hogs were thus got ready for market at a very small cost. The following year I raised 200 bushels of tubers, which were fed as before, with results equally as satisfactory. In addition to feeding them to hogs, I also gave some to colts. In a short time I found that the artichoke was an excellent feed for horses. The cows ate them readily, and the flow of milk was largely increased. The results of the first two years were so favorable that I have grown them extensively each season since. Last year I raised nearly 1,800 bushels. About half of the crop was dug and is now buried. The remaining half I left in the ground for spring planting and feeding. As yet, no insect, blight or rust has affected the plant, and dry weather seems to be but slightly detrimental to its development. I believe the artichoke has come to stay. During the past five years drought has been frequent in this State, but my artichoke crop has yielded me as high as 800 bushels per acre during that time.

The best soil for artichokes is low ground, which is of little value as a cornfield because of late frosts. Land, therefore, which has hitherto been worthless except for hay, may be utilized for growing artichokes, as frost does not hurt them. Prepare the soil the same as potatoes, cutting to one eye, and plant in rows three feet apart and 18 inches apart in the rows. Cultivate as for corn. The methods of harvesting are varied. They can be dug late in the fall, and placed in a cool, dark cellar or buried, or they may be left in the ground all winter. A good plan is to turn the hogs into the field and let them do their own digging. They will live and be in the best possible condition, and need not a pound of grain feed. If the ground is not frozen they will root out all winter, until the tubers become soft in May or June.

The tops look something like the common sunflower, and grow about six feet high. If cut while green, a good fodder is obtained, which horses eat about as well as hay. This feed was thoroughly tested the present season because of the scarcity of hay. Thousands of acres of tops were harvested and fed. It is stated that the fattening qualities of artichokes are about the same as those of potatoes. Many people are afraid to plant artichokes because they think it impossible to get rid of them after once obtaining a foothold in the soil. This is a false idea. The artichoke, like the potato, grows from an eye. Of course it is impossible to dig every one. A tuber left in the ground will sprout and grow the next spring. All I do to get rid of them is to follow the artichokes with any other cultivated crop, and see that none of the plants mature, or turn the whole field under when the artichokes are a foot high. The old tubers have decayed by this time, and the new ones are not sufficiently matured to grow.—American Agriculturist.

### The Legislator's Mistake.

A story is told down East of a comical old fellow who was elected to the Legislature a decade or more ago. He had never before gone further away from home than Bangor, and so the Capital city was a perfect terra incognita to him. Arriving there he rather excitedly inquired of the station loungers where the State House was, and for a joke was told to "go over Kennebec bridge and turn to the right at the top of the hill, and he'd know the big building when he came to it. This of course, brought him after a long walk to the imposing front entrance of the Insane Hospital. Here he mopped lustily until some one opened the door and asked what was wanted. "I suppose I'm entitled to a seat in here somewhere," he said, and it was a full half hour before they got matters straightened out so as to be satisfied that he wasn't a really, truly crazy man.—Lawiston (Me.) Journal.

### Canine Dudes of Paris.

Paris, the acknowledged center of fashion, can even boast of its dog-tailors. A fin-de-siècle Parisian dog must have toilets for receptions, for race-meetings and for the seaside, and even pockets for railway ticket. On wet days its feet are carefully protected by Indian rubber shoes. On the occasion of a recent fashionable wedding the animal joined in the bridal procession, being led with silken ribbons by gaily attired pages. A fashionable dog-tailor made the costumes, which matched the servants' liveries. The quadrupeds are bedecked with white satin and lace and garlanded with orange blossoms. The Parisian canine "upper ten" are, in truth, very "gay dogs!"

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Japanese Government has just placed orders for 18,000 watches, not to cost more than \$2.50 each. They are to be distributed among the officers and men who distinguished themselves in the late war, and are to take the place of the medals usually awarded at the close of national hostilities.

Already Alfred Austin, England's custodian Laureate, is paying the penalty of greatness. His mail is enormous, and the autograph desk is after him in force. One of the curious features of the case is that Mr. Austin receives as many requests for his signature from the United States as he does from England. Olney and Lodge should look into this matter.

Benjamin D. Stillman, of Brooklyn, becomes the oldest living Yale graduate by the death of Charles L. Powell, of Alexandria, Va. Mr. Powell was born in 1804, and was graduated from Yale in the class of 1823. For several years his name has appeared first in the list of living Yale graduates. Below his name, in the class of 1824, was that of Mr. Stillman, who was born just one year after Mr. Powell.

There seems to be little doubt that John B. Robinson, of South Africa, is the richest man in the world. His fortune is estimated at \$350,000,000. In 1878 Robinson was in debt. He had kept a grocery store in the Orange Free State, but he could not make both ends meet. He and his wife begged their way for 300 miles to Kimberley. Here Robinson laid the foundation of his enormous fortune by picking up a rough diamond worth \$1,200. His ambition now is to be worth a billion.

Electricity is likely to be an important factor in the agriculture of the future, according to the Italian Professor A. Aldi, who has collected evidence showing that both terrestrial and atmospheric electricity are favorable to the germination of seeds and the growth of plants. M. Bounier has found in the course of his experiments with continuous electric light on plants, that Alpine plants, cultivated under constant light, present points of structure identical with those of Arctic plants, which grow under the midnight sun.

A general, simultaneous census of the world for the year 1900 is asked for by the International Statistical Institute. It can be taken in slight modifications in the time of their regular censuses, are made by the chief countries of the world. Portugal, Denmark, the United States, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Hungary and Sweden will regularly take their censuses on different days of the year 1900, Holland on the last day of 1899, Norway on the first day of 1901, and Great Britain, France and Italy later in that year.

Prof. Becker, of the United States Geological Survey, who has just returned from the Alaska gold fields, states that although the precious metal abundantly in different parts of Alaska, gold seekers should take into account the hardships and chances of ill-fortune that they will encounter. Food and other necessities are very expensive. Notably rich mines already developed are the Treadwell, on Douglas Island, which produces \$500,000 worth of ore yearly, and the Apollo mine, near Delaroff Bay, with a yearly output of \$300,000.

Henry M. Stanley states that within the last ten years France has acquired of Equatorial Africa about 500,000 square miles, in which there are only 300 Europeans; Germany, 400,000 square miles; Italy, 347,000 square miles; and Portugal has a defined territory extending over 710,000 square miles. France, moreover, has been active farther north in the Sahara and in West Africa, and claims rights over 1,600,000 square miles; while Germany, in Southwest Africa and the Cameroons, asserts her rule over 540,000 square miles.

France is still much troubled over the found that Paris is not a city of Parisians, if even of Frenchmen. Only 30 per cent. of its inhabitants were born within its walls; and in every 1,000 were born outside of France—a total of 381,000 aliens. Of these latter no less than 20,853 are Germans, while in Rhineland there are only 307 Frenchmen. While Paris has 75 foreign streets, 1,000 London has only 22, St. Petersburg 24, Vienna 22 and Berlin 11. Perhaps, though, these figures are not so alarming to France as they are significant of the comparative attractiveness of the cities in question.

One unexpected but by no means unimportant result of Dr. Jameson's Transvaal raid has been to cast serious doubt upon the value of machine guns in civilized warfare. These engines were certainly of little use in the Krugersdorp fight. It is to be remembered that in the Franco-German war of 1870-71, the famous Mifflens were a failure, and to this day the German military authorities put little faith in such devices. Against savages, the machine gun is of the greatest possible value; but there is evidently reason to doubt whether such will be the case against civilized combatants.

Our Baltimore contemporary, the Manufacturers' Review, prints a full review of the business advancement of the South during the last year. We learn from it that, in the year, the southward movement of population was of unprecedented magnitude; that cotton-mill building in the South was "phenomenal"; that there was a remarkable revival in the iron business; that the output of coal was heavier than in any previous year; that several Southern shippers made large contracts; and that, in short, the year was one of marvelous success in all branches of industry. After surveying the field, our Baltimore contemporary says with pride that in the year 1897 "a solid, substantial foundation was laid for growth greater than any ever before seen in the South, if not in any other part of the country." A new chapter has been thus opened in the industrial history of the South.

Speaking of the quaint city of Kingston, Canada, a correspondent of the Chicago Evening Journal says: "It would not be easy to find a family in Canada within 100 miles of Kingston in which there belong a half a dozen children, where one or more of the children were not living in the United States. A great portion of those who

have left the country are farmers' sons, and they are found filling situations all over the State of New York. But more significant than all this is the record of the graduating classes of the Royal Military College, the West Point of Canada, picturesquely located at the foot of the slope between old Fort Henry and the river. The college was opened in 1870. The course of study is four years, the same as at West Point, the chief instructors are regular officers detailed from the British army, and the curriculum is of the most excellent order. It is a school that Canada is justly proud of, but of its annual graduating class only the four highest are eligible for commissions in the regular army. Over 50 per cent. of all of the graduates are filling positions in the United States, chiefly as civil and mechanical engineers."

### A California Lion.

"Got to stir him up!" remarked the hunter, and the contents of the heavy shot gun went plunging into the darkness. With a wild scream the maddened lion sprang from the cavern and stood for a moment in the dim lantern light enveloped in the sulphurous smoke.

Turning quickly toward a rock projecting some fifteen feet upward, the lion crouched and sprang; but, just as his feet left the rock the mountaineer's Winchester rang out and the desperately wounded beast struck short of the ledge and rolled back screaming and tearing at everything within reach.

"Tid warily behind a bush; but Blucher with blundering zeal charged like a load of hay, followed by a foot tenderfoot who wanted to kill the lion with an axe. A fierce snarl—a thump—and old Blucher came end over end through the air, striking the unlucky tenderfoot amidships when the whole aggregation rolled into a manzanita bush twenty feet below.

"Look out! He's going to spring again!" yelled Charlie. As I sat far down the hill and dug the dust out of my eyes, I saw the long yellow body again rise into the air as it launched itself at the intrepid hunter. Billy made a splendid shot, for while the lion was in the air a bullet from the heavy 45 broke its neck—Outing.

### The Bicycle Conquering the Horse.

The bicycle has come, and although the predominance of the horse in sport is not destroyed, it is no longer undisputed. Not like that other, that with sulphurous manifestations tumbled the knight from his steed, this modern machine, in quiet and orderly manner, as becomes the present, is tumbling his modern counterpart from hunter and from hack. Gradually it has been growing in favor, and now it is bearing all before it. There is no dignity too great to be borne by the nimble wheel, and equestrian has been sacrificed for its sake. Every one rides; and it is singular that the most bigoted horseman often falls the most abject victim and is found practicing upon the smoothly running innovation—sometimes, it is true, on the sly. A writer says in speaking of the "retreat" of the power-holding classes: "The effect produced on certain individuals is such that, instead of siding with the class to which by tradition and individual interest they undoubtedly belong, they take their place in the ranks of their opponents."

### The Silk Thread Market.

New York is the acknowledged headquarters for silk thread, which is dealt in by experts in large quantities. The buyers of the entire country look to the great New York houses for their annual supplies, and the recent developments of the business have been very extensive. It is acknowledged throughout the country that the silk thread sold by the New York market is the best quality of thread to be found anywhere in the country. The recent developments in this business have pointed out emphatically the fact that the quality of silk thread has improved wonderfully in the past few years, and has kept pace with the growth of the entire silk business. Dealers in silk thread have had a most prosperous trade of recent years, and they attribute their prosperity to the superior advantages offered by New York for the conduct of their business.—New York Mail and Express.

### Oddities of Animals.

Observe for yourselves. Every spotted dog has the end of his tail white, while every spotted cat has the end of her tail black.

Try it. Gather 10,000 of the threads spun by a full-grown spider, twist them together and see if they equal in substance the size of one of your hairs.

Oysters live ten or twelve years when they have the chance. In this country they don't get the chance.

The large horned beetle can carry 350 times its own weight. One has been known to walk away with a two and a quarter pounds weight.

Live bees are sometimes shipped on ice so as to keep them dormant during the journey. This is particularly the case with bumblebees, which have been taken to New Zealand, where they are used in fertilizing the red clover that has been introduced into that colony.

### Not Evidence of Insanity.

A wealthy old lady in Indiana got tired of living single and advertised that she would pay some nice young man \$20,000 to marry her. The nice young man was forthcoming; and her relatives, to stop the proceedings, tried to have the old lady declared insane. But the jury of lunacy concluded that wanting a husband was no evidence of insanity and decided that she was sane. To prevent further annoyance by relatives she eloped with the young man to an adjoining town, where they were married and she handed over the \$20,000 check.

### Old Barbarities Recalled.

The very extensive excavations under and about the river at Blackwell have resulted in very few discoveries of any interest. One object, however, was unearthed, of a decidedly startling character. It was on the Middlesex, just at the crossing of two roads. Here the excavators unearthed a corpse or rather a skeleton, with a stake driven through the body. It was no doubt the remains of some hapless suicide, buried here at the cross-roads, and the charitable fashion of bygone times.

## DEERFOOT'S RECORD.

Famous Indian Runner, Who Held the World's Record.

The last Indian has not gone to the "happy hunting grounds," but old Deerfoot has. Deerfoot, the most famous Indian of the last quarter of a century; rightly named and famed because of his wonderful work as a runner. In American history there have been scores of men, but none of them so well known, however, as Deerfoot, when he toured England and established himself as the champion pace-maker of the world.

He was sixty-eight years of age, and had been a public figure ever since he was twenty-two. Up to a month ago he was in capital condition, and remarked to a Buffalo friend at that time, as he came in, glowing and hearty from a walk of twelve miles: "Me sixty-eight years old, but me well and can run yet."

He had been living at Irving, a village not far from Buffalo. Two sons survive him. He was born on the Cataraugus Reservation, and his boyhood was an extraordinary runner. In about 1870, and Deerfoot was the wonder of his tribe, the Seneca. In the intertribal races in Western New York four years ago, he was always first.

He got his name, according to Indian tradition, because he had, on one occasion at least, outrun a deer. Western New York was wild at that time, and big game abounded on every hand. His real name was Louis Bennett, but by the world he will always be remembered as Deerfoot.

Though the figures are not official, it is said on excellent authority that he has run the mile in four minutes. What is known as the "world's record," as the present time, is 4 four minutes and 12 1/2 seconds, accomplished in 1889 by W. G. George, of England, and never since surpassed. At Chicago at one time Deerfoot beat a horse running a mile at full tilt.

Deerfoot was 6 feet in height, straight as an arrow, and of superb physical proportions. There was not an ounce of fat about him from top to toe. His weight was about 175 pounds, and it was all firm muscle. In his time he must have made a good deal of money, though his estate will not amount to more than \$3,000. He was enormously successful at exhibitions and on tours. At twenty-two he toured the country as a runner, appearing in exhibition races.—New York World.

### Tempering Saws.

Tempering saws is an elaborate process, and none but the best workmen are employed. Instead of being hardened by dipping the red-hot saw in water, a composition of whale or some other animal oil and tallow is used. Sometimes rosin, pitch or turpentine is mixed with the tallow and oil. The oil and tallow give the steel strength and toughness, and the rosin, pitch or turpentine break up the scale made by the heat, or as it is called, makes "the scale strike."

The saw is carefully heated in a furnace, which gives every part of the thin metal an even heat. Then the blade is dipped in the hardening mixture, and kept there until it is as cool as the composition. When taken from the oil and tallow mixture the oil is removed by scraping, and the blade is further cleaned with sand. When the steel is bright, the temper is drawn. This is done in several ways. By laying it in a muffle until the proper color comes by, or by placing the blade in a frame which stretches it so that the blade will not warp, and by heating it between disks which hold the blade flat.

### The Automatic Duck.

The most remarkable mechanical contrivance ever constructed was Vancanson's automatic duck, which was exhibited before the Paris Institute in 1738. It was of natural size, and, when set in motion by the internal machinery moved its wings and feet, and ate and drank after the exact fashion of the process of digestion was actually a real living biped. Furthermore it is said that the process of digestion was actually carried on in the stomach. The editor hereof agrees with Stowe, who says: "If such was really the case the food must have been dissolved by the aid of chemicals."

The old account of this Vancanson wonder adds: "May it